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# *A HISTORY*

... OF THE ...

## *Boston*

## *..Base Ball Club..*

1871-1897

BEING A PUBLIC TESTIMONIAL TO THE PLAYERS OF THE 1897  
TEAM IN RECOGNITION OF THE MAGNIFICENT WORK OF  
THE PAST SEASON . . . . .

A CONCISE AND ACCURATE HISTORY  
OF BASE BALL FROM ITS  
INCEPTION.

CONTAINING BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF PAST MANAGERS AND  
PLAYERS, AND OF THE PRESENT YEAR'S BOSTON TEAM.

COMPILED BY GEORGE V. TUOHEY.

Published by M. F. Quinn & Co., 12 Post Office Square, Boston,  
under the auspices of Manager Frank G. Selee and  
Captain Hugh Duffy, for the Benefit of  
the Players.





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Dup

Thompson, J. H.  
Jan 10 1898

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YOUNG LION  
IN THE  
BOSTON

## Preface.

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It was with serious misgivings that I undertook the difficult task of compiling a "History of the Boston Baseball Club," principally because there are others better qualified for the work than myself, and secondly, because of the shortness of time allotted me. In fact less than four weeks has elapsed since the task was assigned me to the date of publication. Less than three were occupied in actual manuscript work and the collection and straightening out of a mass of tangled data, much of which is well cob-webbed by age.

Much that is interesting is necessarily omitted, but in a general way the History will be found as accurate as data at hand could make it. I do not claim that it is free from imperfections. I make no claim, either, to originality, nor have I sacrificed facts for literary excellence.

In the collection of data I am under special obligations to T. H. Murnane, D. J. Saunders and W. D. Sullivan, Boston Globe; J. C. Morse, Boston Herald; Walter S. Barnes, Jr., and Peter Kelly, Boston Journal; "Bert" Smalley, Boston Record; George Appleton and others. Much valuable material has been taken from "A History of Baseball," edited by J. C. Morse; "Athletics, Illustrated," by William Harris of the New York Clipper; Spalding and Reach Guides, and files of the Boston Post, Journal, Globe, Record, Herald and Traveler, and the New York Clipper. I return thanks to the publishers, Messrs. M. F. Quinn & Co., for their liberality and co-operation.

The idea of the book was first suggested by and the business management was under the immediate supervision of Mr. William V. Bottom, of Providence, R. I.

At this writing Boston is assured the championship, they

having just passed through their matchless struggle with the Orioles at Baltimore and have already won two games with Brooklyn, the Baltimores dropping back further by their defeat by Washington, 3—9, on Sept. 30.

The three games at Baltimore attracted greater attention than any in the history of baseball, no less than 70,000 persons witnessing the great contests, more than 30,000 attending the final game, which was won by Boston, 19—10. When the result of the game was announced on the bulletin boards in Newspaper Row the enthusiasm of the people knew no bounds. Boston was baseball crazy, and every man, woman and child in the city was imbued with a healthful spirit of local pride that speaks well for the popularity of the Boston Baseball Club.

GEORGE V. TUOHEY.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 1, 1897.



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*yours For Sport,  
George V. Tuohy.*

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## Part I.

### THE HISTORY OF BASEBALL.

Playing ball is a pastime that dates beyond the Christian era. The Greeks practised it as tending to give grace and elasticity to the figure, and they erected a statue to Aristonicus for his proficiency in it. Horace says that the effeminate Maecenas amused himself during his journeys by playing ball. In the Greek gymnasia and in the Roman baths there were special departments for ball playing, called *sphaeristerii*, where certain rules and gradations of exercise were to be observed, according to the state of health of the player. The balls used were of various materials; the most common being of leather, inflated; others were stuffed with feathers. The ancient doctors would prescribe a course of ball tossing as the modern M. D. would prescribe pills. In the sixteenth century the game was popular in the courts of Europe, especially in Italy and France, and was highly esteemed for its influence in promoting agility and strength, and as a means of health and enjoyment.

"Rounders," from which modern baseball derived its origin, was a very simple game, so simple, in fact, that girls could play it. It was played with a ball and bats, or short sticks. An English work on outdoor sports describes the game as follows:

"A hole is first made about a foot across and half a foot deep. Four other stations are marked with pegs stuck into the ground, topped with a piece of paper, so as to be readily seen. Sides are then chosen, one of which goes in. There may be five or more players on each side. Suppose that there are five. One player on the side that is out stands in the middle of the five-sided space, and pitches the ball toward the middle of the hole. He is called the feeder. The batsman hits it off, if he can; in which case he drops the stick and runs to the nearest station, thence to the third and all around if the hit has been a far one. The other side are scouting and trying to put him out either by hitting the batsman as he is running, or by sending the ball into the hole, which is called "grounding." The player at the hole may decline to strike the ball, but if he hits at it and



misses twice running, he is out. When a player makes the round of the stations back to the hole, his side count one toward the game. When all the players are out, either by hitting or the ball being grounded, the other side gets their innings. When there are only two players left, a chance is given of prolonging the innings by one of them getting three balls from the feeder; and if he can give such a hit as to enable him to run the whole round, all his side comes in again, and the counting is resumed. The feeder is generally the best player on his side, much depending on his skill and art. The scouts should seldom aim at the runners from a distance, but throw the ball up to the feeder or some one near, who will try to hit or to ground, as seems the most advisable. A caught ball also puts the striker out."

Up to 1857 baseball was played under various rules, and was merely a schoolboy's game, as is the game of "one-old-cat" today. In 1845 it first became a club game. The Olympic Club of Philadelphia was formed in 1833, but it played nothing but "town ball," one of the numerous varieties of the game. In New England a game called "The New England" game, in contrast with the "New York" game was played. The New England game was played with a small and light ball, thrown overhand to the bat, while in the New York game a large and elastic ball was used. Before baseball, as recognized as the game of today, came into vogue, the rules allowed a man to be declared out if he were struck by a thrown ball. This schoolboy rule was soon abolished, and it was required that a runner must be touched to be ruled out. This was the first departure from the primitive rules. At this period, too, the game was won by the club making the largest number of "aces" or runs in a given time. Then was substituted the idea of team innings, the club scoring the largest number of runs in nine innings was pronounced the winner in a match. The rudimentary character of the game in its infancy can, moreover, be seen from the fact that under the first code of rules the pitcher could deliver the ball as wildly and as widely as he chose, for there was no penalty for bad pitching. The batsman, on the other hand, could offer at the ball when he felt so disposed. The following was the first code of rules printed:



Section 1—The bases shall be from "home" to second base, 42 paces; from first to third base 42 paces, equidistant.

Sec. 2—The game to consist of 21 counts or aces, but at the conclusion an equal number of hands must be played.

Sec. 3—The ball must be pitched and thrown for the bat.

Sec. 4—A ball knocked outside the range of the first or third base is foul.

Sec. 5—Three balls being struck at and missed, and the last one caught, is a hand out; if not caught is considered fair, and the striker is bound to run.

Sec. 6—A ball being struck or tipped and caught either flying or on the first bound, is a hand out.

Sec. 7—A player running the bases shall be out—if the ball is in the hands of an adversary on the base, as the runner is touched by it before he makes his base; it being understood, however, that in no instance is a ball to be thrown at him.

Sec. 8—A player running who shall prevent an adversary from catching or getting the ball before making his base, is a hand out.

Sec. 9—If two hands are already out, a player running home at the time a ball is struck cannot make an ace if the striker is caught out.

Sec. 10—Three hands out, all out.

Sec. 11—Players must take their strike in regular turn.

Sec. 12—No ace or base can be made on a foul strike.

Sec. 13—A runner cannot be put out in making one base when a balk is made by the pitcher.

Sec. 14—But one base allowed when the ball bounds out of the field when struck.

The pioneer club to play under these rules was the Knickerbocker Club of New York, organized in September, 1845. Next came the Gothams in 1850, and then followed such familiar names to old timers as the Eckfords of Greenpoint, and Unions of Morrisania in 1855.

On June 19, 1846, the first match game ever played took place at Hoboken. It consisted of four innings, the rule being that the club that first made 21 runs should be awarded the

game. The first game in Philadelphia occurred June 11, 1860, between the Equity and Winona clubs, and the first game on the Pacific slope took place in February of the same year. The first regularly organized club in this state was the Olympic Club of Boston, established in 1854, and for a year was the only one in the field in New England.

In the summer of 1855, the first match game was played with the Elm Trees. In 1856 the Green Mountain Club was formed, and several exciting games were played between the club and the Olympics on Boston Common. In 1857 the Trimountains organized, and were the first to play under the flag of the National Association of Ball Players, formed in New York in May, 1857.

At the meeting of the Massachusetts Association of Base Ball Players, April 7, 1860, the name was changed to that of "The New England Association of Base Ball Players." The rules adopted at the meeting in Dedham, May 13, 1858, were amended at the meeting referred to. Under these rules the ball was not to weigh less than two nor more than two and three-fourths ounces, nor measure less than six and one-half nor more than eight and one-half inches in circumference. It was composed of woollen yarn and strips of rubber wound tightly and covered with buck or calf-skin. The bat was round, not more than two and one-half inches in diameter, and could be of any length to suit the striker. There was no diamond marked out. The infield was a square, each side being sixty feet long. The thrower, as the pitcher was called, stood in the centre of the square, facing the batsman, who stood in a space four feet in diameter, equidistant from the first to the fourth corners of the square. The players on the outside were stationed as follows: One at each base, a catcher, one or two to assist the latter, and several fielders according to the number of players, from ten to fourteen, that participated in a match. The bases were wooden stakes projecting from the ground four inches. The pitcher had to throw the ball and could not pitch or toss it. The batsman was out if the third strike aimed at and missed by him was caught; or if he ticked the ball and it was caught; if he was caught out on a fly ball. As early as this date,

the referees or umpires had the power, after warning a batsman, to call strikes on good balls if he refused to "offer" at them. If the player, while running between the bases, was hit by a ball thrown by one of the opposing side, he was out. In match games, seventy tallies constituted the game and one out disposed of the side. There were three referees, one from each club and one from a neutral club. A peculiar rule was that which compelled the catcher to remain on his feet in all cases when catching the ball. Another was that when two players occupied a base, the one was entitled to it who arrived last. From these rules it can be seen that the game of that date resembles the present game much less than it did the game of "rounders." At the meeting in Dedham, May 13, 1858, ten clubs were represented, the call having been issued by the presidents of six of the senior clubs. The first code which led to the adoption of the above was framed by the Olympic Club. The officers for 1860 were as follows: President, E. Nelson, Excelsior Club, Upton; vice-president, M. P. Berry, Warren Club, Roxbury; secretary, C. H. Bingham, Bay State Club, Boston; treasurer, A. D. Nutting, Haverhill. Clubs from Ashland, South Dedham, East Douglas, Mansfield, Boston, Charlestown, Westboro, Upton, East Cambridge, North Brookfield, Sharon, Waltham, Walpole Centre, Weymouth, Haverhill, South Walpole, North Weymouth, Marlboro, Medway, Bolton, Roxbury, Randolph, Natick, Holliston and Milford constituted the members of the association. The fee for admission was \$1. The Boston clubs represented were the Olympics, Bay States, and Pythians.

The New England game quickly passed out of date, and was supplanted by the New York game, so-called. The first convention of baseball players in that state was held in New York city in May, 1857, and here rules for the season were adopted. In 1858 another convention was held, and here the National Association of Base Ball Players sprung into existence. The first annual meeting was held in Cooper Institute, March 9, 1859, when many practical suggestions and a revision of the rules were effected.

The introduction of the "New York" game marked the beginning of modern baseball. The diamond supplanted the square;

canvas bags supplanted stakes, a pitched ball took the place of a thrown ball; nine innings and not a certain number of runs, constituted a game; three men, and not one man, put the side out; nine players constituted a side; the base runner could not be put out on a thrown ball. These facts are gleaned from a copy of the rules adopted in New York March 1, 1860. At this time, however, a catch of a fair bound or of a foul bound disposed of the batsman. Otherwise, as today, the base runner could not run three feet out of the line of base; he could not score from third after two men were out, if the batter had not reached first base safely; in case of rain, at least five innings constituted a game, and the distances between bases were ninety feet.

The following were the officers of the National Association in 1860: President, Dr. Jones, Excelsior Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.; vice-presidents, Thomas Dakin, Putnam Club, Brooklyn, N. Shrever, Excelsior Club, Brooklyn; recording secretary, J. R. Portley, Manhattan Club, New York; corresponding secretary, J. F. Jackson, Putnam Club, Brooklyn; treasurer, E. H. Brown, Metropolitan Club, New York. The association then numbered sixty clubs, of which twenty-three belonged in New York city, and sixteen to Brooklyn. Boston, Albany, Detroit, Baltimore, Newark, Newburg, Jersey City, Poughkeepsie, Washington, New Haven, and Troy were also represented.

The first series of games for what might be termed a championship took place in the years 1857-59. At that time the Elysian Fields at Hoboken, N. J., were the great centre of ball playing, and here the Knickerbocker, Eagle, Gotham, and Empire clubs showed their superiority. The Atlantics of Brooklyn soon became worthy rivals, though it took many exciting and hard-fought battles before their title to the supremacy was assured. Their success led to the arranging of a series of three games between picked teams of the New York and Brooklyn clubs in 1858, known as the "Fashion course" games. New York won two games out of the three, after a most successful series of games, by the close scores of 22-13, and 29-18, while Brooklyn won, 29-8. The New York nine in the first game consisted of DeBost, c.; Van Cott, p.; Wadsworth, Pinckney, Bixby, base-

men; Gelston, ss.; Hoyt, Benson, and Harry Wright in the field. Brooklyn played Leggett, c.; M. O'Brien, p.; Price, Holder, Masten, basemen; Pidgeon, ss.; P. O'Brien, Greene, Burr, fielders. Players were changed in each game.

In 1860 there was a noteworthy series arranged between the Excelsior and Atlantic clubs, the former being determined to win from the latter, who, though not holding any official championship, were regarded as the crack club of that time. The clubs met for the first game at the foot of Court Street, South Brooklyn, in the summer of 1860, and the Excelsiors, which had been victorious in every game they had played, won a signal victory, winning by a score of 23—4. The second game at Bedford, was won by the Atlantics by the close figures of 15—4. The decisive game took place on the ground of the Putnam Club, and was declared a draw, the Excelsiors refusing to play the game out owing to the insulting actions of the partisan crowd, which was highly favorable to the Atlantics. The score stood 8—6 in favor of the Excelsiors in five innings. The Excelsiors played Leggett, c.; Creighton, p.; Russell, Holder, J. Whiting, basemen; Reynolds, ss.; Hanly, Pollymus, Brainard, fielders. Atlantic—Pearce, c.; M. O'Brien, p.; Price, Oliver, Smith, basemen; J. J. Oliver, McMahon, Hamilton, fielders. The clubs never met again. In this year the Excelsiors made a brilliant trip, playing throughout New York state, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and greatly popularizing the game. The great rivalry excited by this series would have been continued in other directions, and the game would have spread much faster and wider and been far more popular had it not been for the outbreak of the rebellion, which caused a great lull in the sport, and for several years there was very little done of prominence.

At Hoboken, Oct. 21, 1861, representative nines of New York and Brooklyn played before some 15,000 people. The New York side, on which Harry Wright played third base, was composed of the crack players of the Knickerbocker, Eagle, Gotham, Empire, and Mutual clubs, while Brooklyn had the strongest material that the Excelsiors, Atlantics and Eckfords could present. For the latter team Pearce caught and Creighton pitched,

Reade playing right field and Beach shortstop. It was a close game up to the ninth inning, when, with the score standing 10—6 in favor of Brooklyn, the latter made eight runs. Pearce had now commenced his fourth year as a ball tosser; his experience dating back to 1856. He played with the Atlantics as early as 1856. At this period the Athletics of Philadelphia showed themselves to be very strong and gave promise of great things in the future.

Amendments to the rules now began to have an important effect upon the game and to make it more modern. The rule of running bases did not allow the runner to leave his base after a fly until the ball had been in the pitcher's hands, and had been once pitched to the bat. This rule prevailed until 1859, when the present rule was adopted. Efforts were made in 1860 at two conventions to abolish the "out" on a fair fly, but it was twice defeated, the second time 51—42. Fly games were allowed however, by mutual consent. In 1861 an attempt was made, similar to the one in 1858, to give the game to the club having the most runs in an uncompleted inning, thus not compelling the leading club to go to the bat in the last half of the ninth inning. At the convention in 1863 the committee on rules again reported in favor of the fly game, and was again voted down. An important move was, however, made in regard to the pitcher, compelling him to stand perfectly still while delivering the ball, without taking a step forward, in a space twelve by three feet. Now, for the first time, called balls were introduced, to punish the pitcher for bad balls delivered, just as the striker had been previously punished for not striking at good balls. Base runners, before allowed to go around on near bases in a circuit, had to touch them. In the convention of 1864 the catch of a fair ball on the bound no longer put a man out, as the fly game was adopted by a vote of 32—19. In 1865 the rule dividing the professionals from the amateurs was adopted by a nearly unanimous vote of the representatives of almost two hundred clubs. In 1867 the batter was prevented from taking a forward or backward step in striking at the ball upon the penalty of "no strike." This was a very confusing feature of the play



of the previous season, it being attempted to help base running. The pitcher now stood in a space of six feet square. The batter could take steps forward, provided he had one foot back of the line of his position when he struck at the ball. The rule relating to compensation described as professionals all who were paid for their services either by "money, place, or emolument." Mr. A. P. Gorman, afterwards United States Senator from Maryland, was elected president of the National Association of Base Ball Players at the meeting held in Clinton Hall, New York, Dec. 12, 1866, when there were over two hundred clubs represented.

Meanwhile the game had made its way West as far back as 1857. Chicago had a crack team, the Excelsiors, which went to Rockford, Ill., in 1864, and won no end of glory by defeating the famous Forest Citys of that place. The Atlantics were another Chicago club that played on the north side, but did not have the prestige of the Excelsiors. Baseball got a great boom in this region from the tournaments held there. The Excelsiors won the one held in Bloomington, Ill., in 1866, and the one in Rockford in 1867.

To return to the East. In 1862 the Eckfords of Brooklyn won the supremacy from the Atlantics, and held it clear through the season of 1863, in which year they did not lose a single game,—a feat since duplicated only by Harry Wright's Cincinnati Reds. The Atlantics regained their lost honors, however, in 1864, and held them for three years. The chief competitors were the Athletics of Philadelphia and the Mutuels of New York. The Atlantics did not lose a game in 1864 and 1865,—a feat that has never been equalled. The Unions of Morrisania won two games out of three from the Atlantics in the latter part of 1867, and thereby won the nominal championship, which, during the next two seasons, shifted between the leading clubs of New York and Brooklyn. The Athletics of Philadelphia were generally regarded as the champions of 1868, and the Cincinnati in 1869. The New York Clipper offered a series of prizes, to be contested for by the leading clubs in the country in 1868, a gold ball for the championship, and gold badges to the players excelling in batting in each position. The Ath-

letics received the ball, while McBride the pitcher, Radcliff, catcher; Fisler, first base; Reach, second base; Sensitive, centre field, of the Athletics; Waterman, third base; Hatfield, left field; Johnson, right field, of the Cincinnati; and George Wright, short stop, of the Unions of Morrisiana, received the medals.

The Athletics of Philadelphia gained renown by going through the season of 1866 with but two defeats—those at the hands of the Atlantics of Brooklyn, and the Unions of Morrisiana, then a suburb of New York city. The feeling between the Brooklyn and Philadelphia boys ran very high, in fact much were to meet at Philadelphia, Oct. 1, 1866, and it was estimated that the people, outside and inside the grounds, numbered over 40,000, the largest crowd ever known to have gathered to see a ball contest. The crush was so great that after one inning had been played it was found impossible to continue and the game was postponed until Oct. 22. To prevent a repetition of the former scene, an admission fee of \$1 was charged, the largest fee up to that time ever asked for a ball game, yet more than 2,000 persons paid for the privilege of going inside the gates, while several thousand remained outside the ground. The Athletics rolled up 31 runs to 12 of their opponents in seven innings, when the umpire called the game on account of darkness. A dispute about gate money prevented the clubs from higher than at the present time between their successors. They playing any more that season.

Baltimore became a great centre of baseball in the very early days of the game, and the Excelsiors were in the field in 1857, the Waverlys in 1857 and the Baltimores in 1859. Another club disputed with the latter for the title; and in a game played for the name, the first formed club won, 27—18. As early as 1861 Baltimore met a Washington nine on the diamond, the Pastimes of Baltimore defeating the Nationals of Washington.

Massachusetts had become a hot-bed of baseball, but the feeling had not grown so intense and so partisan as in New York, and therefore not so professional. There was no professional baseball at all in the State, until a professional association was



started as previously stated. This was not so elsewhere toward the close of the sixties. A good example of the baseball of the olden day is the game at Medway, Oct. 11, 1859, when the Excelsiors of Upton and Unions of Medway played under the old Massachusetts rules. The game lasted two days, occupying eleven hours. Eighty innings were played, there being but one out to an inning, and the final score was 100—56 in favor of the Excelsiors. It was thought wonderful because sixteen consecutive innings were played without a run on the second day. The Trimountains, the crack club of its day, was organized in 1858. It played but one match game that year, defeating the Portlands Sept. 8, 47—42. The Atwaters of Westfield were also in the field that season, with Reuben Noble as one of the players. In 1859 the Trimountains beat the Portlands two games, and were beaten by the Bowdoins, a new club of Boston, 32—26. The famous Lowells of Boston, named after John A. Lowell, were organized as a junior club, March 18, 1861. Their only match game that year was with the Medfords, whom they beat 17—10. Among the players were "Foxy" Wilder, catcher, and Jimmy Lovett, shortstop. Games in those days were mostly scrub games, played between the members of the same club or by such players as were found on the Common, where the games were usually played. The youngsters had the ground in the early afternoon, and the young men afterward. The catcher stood near the Beacon Street mall. The contests were watched by large and interested crowds. Mr. Lowell saw at once that in order to have a successful club there must be plenty of practice. The team was formed of English High and Latin School boys. In 1862 the Lowells again succumbed to the Bowdoins, 23—14. In this year the Excelsiors of Brooklyn visited Boston and defeated the Bowdoins, 41—15, and the Trimountain-Lowell nine, consolidated for the occasion, 39—13. Creighton, Brainard and Ferguson played with the visitors.

The Lowells gained a signal victory in 1863 in their first match game with the Trimountains, winning 37—1. The famous silver ball series was inaugurated in 1864. On July 9 of this year, the Lowells beat the Harvard College nine, 55—25. The Lowells

made their first trip this season, and in Brooklyn were defeated, July 19, by the Resolutes, 33—14; July 20, by the Atlantics 45—17, and July 21 by the Excelsiors 39—31. This was considered as a very good showing for the New Englanders. Start played first base for the Atlantics and did the best batting at the series. He made seven runs, with but one out. In the fall the Atlantics of Brooklyn visited Boston, defeated the Lowells, Sept. 25, 30—10; Sept. 26 the Trimountains, 107—16; Sept. 27, the Harvards, 58—22. In 1866 the Beacons were organized as a junior club, and though defeated by the Lowell second nine, 71—46, their showing was highly praised and a bright future prophesied.

Sixty-six delegates met this year in response to a call to form a junior association. Mr. Lowell played catcher, shortstop and in the field for the Lowell nine in 1865. In the silver ball series that year the Trimountains beat the Osceolas, 33—18; the Lowells beat the Trimountains, 33—18, and the Hampshires of Northampton, 84—10. Tremendous excitement was caused in 1865 by the games between the Lowells and the Harvards. These clubs had always attracted immense crowds, and the games were well contested and very exciting. Harvard won two games out of three in this year, 28—17 and 73—37, while the Lowells won 40—37. Lovett did not pitch in the decisive game won by Harvard, which accounts for the large score. In 1866 the Lowells defeated Harvard, 37—27, King Philips, 75—17 and the Granites 47—11. In 1867 the excitement was greater than ever, and over 25,000 people witnessed the three games with Harvard. Lowell won the first at Boston, 37—28; lost the second at Jarvis Field, 26—32, and lost the third at Medford, 28—39. Mr. E. Hicks Hayburst was summoned from Philadelphia to umpire those games. During the Harvard vacation a quarrel over the disposal of the silver cup won by Harvard led to its return to the Lowells. In the fall the Trimountains beat the Lowells, losing the first game, 16—20, but winning the next two, 40—35 and 42—22. The silver ball series then came to an end on account of the trophy being melted down and destroyed. There were 15 games for its possession. Lowell won 8, lost 6; Harvard won 4, lost 3; Trimountains won 3, lost 2.

The Harvard University nine was famous at a very early date as one of the strongest nines in the country. The games were played in Cambridge on the Delta, where Memorial Hall now stands. As early as 1866 the Harvards played the Atlantics, Eurekas, Excelsiors and Actives in New York and were beaten, 37—15, 42—39, 46—28, 54—15, a plucky showing, considering that Catcher Flagg's hands were in bad condition. On the Fourth of July the Charter Oak nine, which had thrice beaten the Yales, was vanquished 16—14. The Beacons were beaten, 77—11 and 56—20. Williams nine won the championship from Harvard, 39—37. Flagg, Abercrombie and Hunnewell were regarded as the great men of the team. The latter made 12 runs in one game. The season of 1867 was conspicuous for the winning of the silver ball by Harvard. In June the Harvards made the very creditable showing of 10 against 22 for the Athletics of Philadelphia. In 1868 Harvard defeated Lowell, 39—26; were beaten in practice games by the Lowells, 26—24, 23—20 and won from the Trimountains, 23—11. At Worcester, Harvard beat Yale, 25—17, the lamented Archie Bush catching to Hunnewell's pitching.

In July, 1869, Harvard made a most successful tour, during which they defeated the Athletics at Philadelphia, 35—21; lost to the Eckfords at Brooklyn, 17—5; defeated the Keystones at Philadelphia, 24—18; defeated the Nationals at Albany, 58—17; were beaten by the Unions of Lansingburg, 22—10. In this year Cincinnati beat Harvard, 30—11; Yale was beaten, 41—24; Williams, 45—8, and Dartmouth, 48—0. The Fairmounts, one of the crack teams of the state, were beaten, 34—16 and 40—14, and the Lowells, 41—22, 35—19, 39—16, 21—4, 32—14, 36—24. This was evidently no year for Lowell.

It was in 1870, however, that Harvard was agog over its nine. The season began with a victory over Lowell, 28—5. In May a game was played on the Union grounds, which the Athletics of Philadelphia won, 20—8. The Cincinnati then defeated Harvard, 46—15. The club then went on a tour for pleasure and profit, visiting all places of interest on their route. The tour deserves to be ranked with those of the Nationals and Cincinnati.

natis before them. The nine won 20 games and lost 6. They opened by beating Yale, 24—22; Rose Hill, 17—2; Haymakers, 25—13; Uticas, 31—23; Forest Citys of Cleveland, 15—7; White Stockings of Chicago, 11—6; Cream Citys of Milwaukee, 41—13; Indianapolis, 45—9; Nationals of Washington, 39—13; Marylands of Baltimore, 44—11; Pastimes of Baltimore, 30—11. They were beaten 14—9 by the Forest Citys of Cleveland, 18—7 by the Olympics of Washington, 22—15 by the Mutuals, 27—9 by the Athletics, 13—4 by the Atlantics, and 20—17 by the Cincinnati Red Stockings. In the latter game, Harvard had the game well in hand, when Cincinnati made eight runs in the last inning, blanked Harvard and won. Harvard beat Niagara at Lockport, N. Y., 62—4 in five innings, making 36 runs in the third inning. In the Harvard were Bush, catcher; Goodwin, pitcher; Perrin, White and Reynolds, basemen; Austin, short-stop; Thorpe, Wells and Eustis, fielders. In 1871 Harvard beat Tufts, 32—9; Brown, 42—10, 34—15; Yale, 22—19; Haymakers of Troy, a strong professional club, 15—8; Lowell, 14—9; was beaten by Boston, 13—4; Athletics of Philadelphia, 14—6; Olympic of Washington, 17—5; Chicago, 12—2; Eckford of Williamsburg, 15—9. This well shows what the calibre and mettle of the college teams were in those days.

During the season of 1867 a remarkable trip was made by the National Club of Washington, the most extensive ever taken by a club up to that time. The Nationals, which was composed of government clerks, left Washington July 11, 1867, and won their first game at Columbus, O., defeating the Capitol Club, 95—10. At Cincinnati they defeated Harry Wright's Cincinnati Reds, 53—10, Harry himself pitching. The Nationals played in this game, Berthrong, catcher, and Williams, pitcher; George Wright played second base. They next whipped the Buckeyes, rivals of the Cincinnati, 88—12. At Louisville, the Nationals won, 82—21; at Indianapolis the score was 106—21; McVey played second base for the defeated team. At St. Louis, with the thermometer 104 in the shade, they beat the Union Club, the score being 113—26. The Empires of St. Louis were next beaten, 53—26. The eventful games of the trip were at Chicago and Rockford, Ill. Previous to the arrivals of the Nationals, the Excelsiors

of Chicago had beaten the Forest Citys of Rockford, 45—41, in Chicago, and 28—25 in Rockford. The Nationals were, therefore, awaited with intense interest. The result made the Chicagoans groan. The Forest Citys had given the Nationals the only defeat of the tour, winning 29—23. This made the Excelsiors confident of victory, but they were beaten 49—4, this being a death blow to them. They never got over it. Al Spalding pitched for the Forest Citys, Barnes played shortstop, and Addy second base. In the game with the Nationals, which lasted three hours and a half, George Wright made eight runs out of 49, and nine hits out of 37. These were the days of lively hitting, with plenty of home runs. The players of the Nationals and their occupations were as follows: W. F. Williams, pitcher, law student; F. P. Norton, catcher, treasury clerk; G. A. E. Fletcher, first base, clerk in third auditor's office; N. C. McLean, clerk in third auditor's office; E. A. Parker, left field, clerk in internal revenue department; E. G. Smith, shortstop, clerk in fourth auditor's office; S. L. Studley, right field, clerk in treasury department; N. W. Berthrong, centre field, clerk of comptroller of currency; G. Wright, second base, clerk; A. V. Robinson, clerk; George H. Fox, third base, graduate Georgetown College.

Up to 1868 the laws of the game forbade the employment of paid players in clubs, but so great had become the rivalry between clubs that professionalism worked its way into baseball, and the rule became a dead letter. At the convention of 1868, the district classes were made and in 1869 the first regular professional nine, the famous Cincinnati Red Stockings, were organized, and signalized their appearance by not losing a game during the whole campaign, playing clubs between Maine and California. They won fifty-six games, tied one and scored 2,389 runs to 574. The personnel of the team was as follows: D. Allison, catcher; Brainard, pitcher; Gould, first base; Sweazy, second base; Waterman, third base; George Wright, shortstop; Leonard, left field; Harry Wright, centre field; McVey, right field. First defeating the prominent Western clubs, they defeated the Forest Citys of Cleveland, 25—6; the Haymakers of Troy, one of the first Eastern professional clubs, 38—31; the Harvard College nine, 30—11; Mutuals of New York, 4—2, a phenomenal

game for this period; Atlantics of Brooklyn, 32—10; Eckfords of Brooklyn, 24—5; Irvingtons, 20—4; Athletics of Philadelphia, 27—18; Nationals of Washington, 24—8; Forest Citys of Rockford, 34—13. These were the strongest clubs of the country, and it will be noticed that they held their strong opponents down remarkably well for the days of large scores. The Cincinnati went to St. Louis and then to San Francisco, and upon their return defeated the Athletics again, 17—12, and Mutuals, 17—8. In this season the Cincinnati defeated the famous Forest Citys of Rockford, 15—14, making three runs in the ninth inning. Barnes played shortstop, Addy caught, Hastings played second base, and Spalding pitched for the Forest Citys.

In 1870 the Atlantics of Brooklyn were the first to shatter the prestige of the Cincinnati Reds, defeating them June 14, on the Capitaline grounds, Brooklyn, 8—7; losing at Cincinnati, Sept. 2, 14—3, and winning the decisive game, Oct. 26, in Philadelphia, 11—7. During the summer of '70 the Harvard College nine visited Cincinnati, and all but scored a glorious victory. They led the professionals 17—11 in seven innings, the Cincinnati having their strongest nine in the field. In the ninth inning Pitcher Goodwin was hit by a hot liner and injured. This resulted in the scoring of eight runs by the professionals, who won the game, 20—17, the Cincinnati making seven runs after two men were out. The Harvard nine consisted of Bush, catcher; Goodwin, pitcher; Perrin, first base; White, second base; Reynolds, third base; Austin, shortstop; Thorpe, left field; Wells, centre field; Eustis, right field. The success of the Cincinnati placed professional baseball on a sure footing. Among the clubs in the field in 1870 were the Cincinnati, Athletics, Atlantics, with such well known players as Ferguson, Zettlein, Start, Pike, Pearce, Chapman and George Hall. Chicago, with Wood, Meyerle, Tracey, Cuthbert; Forest Citys of Rockford; Forest Citys of Cleveland, with James White, catcher; Pratt, pitcher; Sutton, third base, and Allison, centre field; the Haymakers, with McGeary, catcher; McMullen, pitcher; Fisher, first base, and York, centre field; the Mutuals, with Charles Mills, catcher; E. Mills, pitcher; Nelson, third base; Hatfield, shortstop; Eggler, centre field; Marylands, with Matthews, pitcher, and Carey, short-



stop; Nationals, with Hicks, catcher; Glenn, left field; Hollingshead, second base; Olympics, with Davy Force, shortstop, and Berthrong, right field; Unions, with Birdsall, catcher; Pabor, pitcher; Higham, second base; Holdsworth, third base, and Gedney, left field. The Athletics, Cincinnati, Chicagos, Cleveland, Haymakers, Mutuels and Marylands were paid regular salaries. The others were co-operative nines, who played for gate money.

On March 17, 1871, the first convention of delegates from representative professional clubs was held at Collier's saloon, corner of Broadway and Thirteenth street, New York, and a series of the best three in five games was arranged. The contesting nines were the Athletics of Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, Mutuels of New York, Olympics of Washington, Haymakers of Troy, Kekiongas of Fort Wayne, Ind., Cleveland and Rockford. The championship was won by the Athletics, who won 22 games and lost 7; 22 victories and 10 defeats for the Bostons. Two victories of the Rockfords over the Athletics were adjudged forfeited games, for the reason that a Rockford player was not entitled to play; yet a game won by the Olympics from the Bostons was adjudged legal, though the same point was raised. The Athletics were composed of Malone, catcher; McBride, pitcher; Foster, Reach and Meyerle, basemen; Radcliffe, shortstop; Cuthbert, Sensenderfer, Heubell, fielders; Bechtel and Tom Pratt, substitutes. The Bostons won three out of four games from the champions.

The Boston nine consisted of McVey, catcher; Spalding, pitcher; Gould, Barnes, Shafer, basemen; George Wright, shortstop; Cone, Harry Wright, Birdsall, fielders; Jackson and Burrows, substitutes.

In 1872 eleven clubs entered the lists, they being Boston, Baltimore, Mutual, Athletic, Troy, Atlantic, Cleveland, Hansfield (Ct.), Ecford of Brooklyn, Olympic and National of Washington. The series now consisted of five games. Boston won with McVey, catcher; Spalding, pitcher; Gould, Barnes, Shafer, basemen; George Wright, shortstop; Leonard, H. Wright, Rogers, fielders; Birdsall, substitute. The Bostons won 39 games and lost but 8. The Bostons won easily in this campaign, as indeed they did in every season up to the forming of

the National League in 1876, a result due to able management, entire harmony and unanimity, and the fact that the club was not surrounded with any bad influences.

The opening game of the season in 1872, May 11, was with the Mutuals of New York, who led the Bostons 2—1 up to the ninth inning. In that inning the Bostons made three runs and won 4—2. In August of this year the Bostons took a Michigan and Canadian trip, defeating the Ypsilantis, 40—3; Empires of Detroit, 35—2; Athletics of London, 52—3; Maple Leafs of Guelph, 29—7; Dauntless at Toronto, 68—0; Independents at Dundas, 52—4; Ottawa, 64—1; Montreals, 63—3; Pastimes at Ogdensburg, N. Y., 66—1.

One of the most important amendments to the rules in 1872 was that doing away with the prohibition of delivering the ball to the bat by an underhand throw, which had long been a dead letter. Creighton of the Excelsiors of Brooklyn introduced this kind of delivery.

The Bostons again won the championship in 1873, with a record of 43 victories and 16 defeats, to 36 victories and 17 defeats for the Philadelphias. The contesting clubs were the Bostons, Philadelphias, Baltimores, Mutuals, Athletics, Atlantics, Washingtons, Resolutes and Marylands, and they finished the season in that order. Each club had to play nine games for a full series, and four had to be played with every club before they could be counted. The season was one of surprises in the many sharply played and extra-inning contests. On May 14 it took 13 innings for the Philadelphias to beat the Athletics, 5—4. June 3, Boston beat the Mutuals at Brooklyn, 6—5, in 12 innings. John J. Burdock umpired the game, which Boston won by superior fielding. July 21, the Baltimores beat the Athletics, 12—11, in a 13-inning game. But the best and longest professional game up to that time was played at Brooklyn, Sept. 12, when the Philadelphias beat the Atlantics, 3—2 in 14 innings. Zettlein pitched for Philadelphia and Brett for the Atlantics. In the latter nine were: Pearce, shortstop; Burdock, second base; Ferguson, third base; Dehlman, first base; Remsen, centre field, and Pabor, left field. On the Philadelphias were Mack, first base; Wood, second base; Devlin, third base; Fulmer, shortstop;



Cuthbert, left field; Treacy, centre field; Bechtel, right field, and Malone, catcher. Then, as to-day, games which required more than the usual number of innings to decide their result were regarded as the most remarkable and interesting, and in the days of large scores many have thought such contests as almost impossible. One of the first extra-inning games on record, June 30, 1854, between the Gothams and Knickerbockers in New York, required 16 innings to decide it. It was played near what is now One Hundred and Sixth street and Second avenue. Under the rules then in vogue, however, the game was won by the nine making 21 runs or over in an even inning. The same clubs played a 12-inning game the same year, the score standing 12 to 12. Eleven years later, in 1865, the Gothams defeated the Enterprise Club of Brooklyn, 19—18 in 13 innings.

In 1874 the Bostons again won the pennant, their success being due to team work and harmony, a marked advantage over clubs in which changes in personnel were frequent and discipline inferior. They won 52 games, lost 18, and played one tie game. The Mutuels were second, with 42 victories and 23 defeats. The other clubs participating were the Athletics, Philadelphias, Chicagos, Atlantics, Hartfords, and Baltimores. The series of games was increased to 10, with five in a quota necessary to count. The Hartfords made their first appearance and did well, but lacked in organization.

The year 1874 was made memorable in baseball by the trip of the Boston and Athletic clubs to England. The clubs left Philadelphia on the steamship Ohio July 16. The Athletic contingent numbered 38 persons, including the following players: McBride, Clapp, Anson, McGeary, Sutton, Battin, Gedney, McMullen, Murnane, Fisler and Sensitivefer. Al Reach was unable to go on account of business engagements. Boston sent Harry Wright, George Wright, Spalding, Barnes, Shafer, McVey, Leonard, O'Rourke, Hall, Beals, Kent and Sam Wright. Kent, first baseman of the Harvards, replaced James White. The tourists arrived in Liverpool July 27. Fourteen games were played at Liverpool, Manchester, London, Sheffield and Dublin; the Bostons winning eight and the Athletics six. The English-

men were not a little astonished at the wonderful celerity and dexterity displayed by the base-ballists in fielding. The scores in most of the games were large, owing to the speedy grounds played upon. In cricket the 18 Americans met with success, defeating the Marylebone, Prince's and Surrey clubs in London, the Sheffield Club, Manchester Club and the All Ireland Club in Dublin. The Richmond game was drawn on account of rain. It was not exactly as if green cricket players had visited the old country, for Harry, George and Sam Wright were all first-class players. The first two were excellent bowlers, while McBride also showed up well as a bowler. George Wright bore the palm for the largest score in a match, rolling up 50 runs at Manchester. The trip was a financial failure, yet both clubs were successful enough in the games at home to show a balance in the treasury at the close of the season. The ball tossers left the other side Aug. 27 on the steamship Abbotsford, and after a stormy voyage arrived in Philadelphia Sept. 9.

Thirteen clubs entered the lists in 1875—Boston, Athletic, Hartford, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Chicago, Mutual, New Haven, Red Stockings of St. Louis, Washington, Centennial of Philadelphia, Atlantic and Western of Keokuk, Ia. The Westerns, Centennials and New Havens did not live long. Ten games constituted a series, with six as a quota. At the close of the season only seven clubs had played the quota. The Bostons won with greater ease than ever, and made a record unequalled in a championship season, with a record of 71 victories and 8 defeats. The most noteworthy contest on record up to that time, was played June 19, at Chicago, when the Chicagos defeated the Mutuels, 1—0 in ten innings. This was the first time that club had failed to score in nine innings.

This brings us up to the closing year of the National Association and to that point in the history of the national game where the solid foundation was laid for the splendid superstructure we see in the year 1897. The work of the founders of the League was no small task. They were confronted with many obstacles, principally the gambling element, but all were successfully surmounted and to their skill as organizers the baseball public owe thanks.

## Part II.

### THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

In 1876 the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs was formed Feb. 2 at New York city. It was thought that the National Association had been unable to drive many evils out of the ranks, among them pool selling and gambling, and in answer to a circular, dated Chicago, Jan. 23, 1876, signed by William A. Hurlbert and Charles A. Towle, and sent to the Boston, Hartford, Athletic and Mutual clubs, a representative meeting was held, at which these clubs were represented, as well as the Louisville, Cincinnati and St. Louis clubs. M. G. Bulkeley of Hartford, at one time governor of Connecticut, acted as chairman, and Harry Wright of Boston, as secretary. A new constitution was adopted. Special rules were made governing the engagement of players for the first time, and united contracts were provided for. Rigorous rules were adopted to prevent the "revolving" of players, and dishonesty and irregularity. The first president was M. G. Bulkeley, and N. E. Young was elected the secretary—a position he has since retained. The pitcher was required to deliver the ball with the arm swinging nearly perpendicular at the side of his body; but the rule failed of the desired effect. The idea was to compel the pitcher, in swinging **his arm**, to keep the hand below the line of the hip, and thus do away with the underhand throw. Nine bad balls gave a man his base. Fair fouls where the ball going foul before it reached third base was allowed as fair if it first struck the ground inside of the bases, were still in vogue. This season was famous for the fact that the Bostons—champions for five consecutive seasons—were deprived of four of their best players,—Barnes, McVey, Spalding and White,—who joined the Chicagos, thereby causing great mourning in the camp of the Bostons. This transfer almost crippled the Bostons, and they came in a very bad fourth. The clubs that participated in the season were the Chicago, Hartford, St. Louis, Boston, Louisville, Mutual, Athletic and Cincinnati clubs. The Chicagos won the championship, winning 52 games

and losing 14, to 47 won and 21 lost for the Hartfords. The Chicagos were made up of White, catcher; Spalding, pitcher; McVey, Barnes, Anson, basemen; Peters, shortstop; Glenn, Hines, Addy, fielders; Bielaski, Andrus, substitutes. The series this season consisted of ten games. At the close of the season the Athletic and Mutual clubs were expelled for not playing return games with every other league club.

The league had its circuit reduced to five clubs for the season of 1877, the Athletic, Mutual and Cincinnati clubs were the ones that dropped out, leaving Boston and Hartford as the Eastern representatives and the Chicago, Louisville and St. Louis as the Western clubs. The Hartfords were transferred to Brooklyn and played their games that season at the old Union grounds, then located in the Eastern District. Boston again won the pennant. That year the league had a rival in the field in the International Association, which was organized at a meeting held Feb. 20 that year, at Pittsburg, Pa., by delegates representing professional clubs located in the United States and Canada. The contesting teams were the Alleghenys of Pittsburg, Pa.; Buckeyes of Columbus, O.; Live Oaks of Lynn, Mass.; the Rochesters, Manchesters, Tecumsehs of London, and the Maple Leafs of Gueph, Ont. The Tecumsehs won the championship of their association with the following team: Powers, catcher; Goldsmith, pitcher; Bradley, Dinnin and Doescher on the bases; Somerville, shortstop, and Hornung, Magner and Knowdell in the outfield, with Reid and Spence as substitutes. The League Alliance was formed that year, and included many professional and semi-professional clubs in different sections of the country. The St. Paul Red Caps were credited with winning the championship with the following team: Gross, catcher; Salisbury, pitcher; Gault, Miller and Ellick, on the bases; McClellan, shortstop, and Ely, A. Allison and Scott in the outfield.

In 1878 the National League circuit was increased to six clubs. The Hartford, Louisville and St. Louis clubs retired, Providence taking the place of Hartford, giving the East still two clubs, Boston and Providence, against four in the West. Cincinnati made her appearance after being out for a year, while

Indianapolis and Milwaukee were represented for the first time in the league, which with Chicago completed the Western circuit of four clubs. Boston once more won the championship with but few changes in its personnel. The make-up of the International Association was changed for the season of 1878, the Allegheny, Rochester, Mansfield and Tecumseh clubs remaining, while the Maple Leafs, Buckeyes and Live Oaks retired. Clubs were admitted from Buffalo, Binghamton, Hornellsville, Syracuse and Utica, N. Y., Springfield and Lowell, Mass., and Hartford, Conn., increasing the circuit to twelve clubs. The Buffalo Club won the championship with the following team: Dolan, catcher; Galvin, pitcher; Libby, Fulmer and Allen on the bases; Day Force, shortstop; Crowley, Eggler and McGunnigle in the outfield, with Mack and McSorley, substitutes.

In 1879 the National League circuit was increased to eight clubs, four in the East and four in the West. The Eastern representatives were Boston, Providence, Syracuse and Troy, while the Western clubs were Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland and Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Milwaukee dropping out. Providence won the pennant with the following team: Brown, catcher; Ward and Matthews, pitchers; Start, McGeary and Hague on the bases; George Wright, shortstop; York, Hines and James H. O'Rourke in the outfield, and Gross and Farrell substitutes. The National Association succeeded the International and was organized at a meeting held Feb. 19, 1879, and included clubs located at Albany and Utica, N. Y., Holyoke, Manchester, New Bedford, Springfield and Worcester, Mass., and Washington, D. C. The Albany Club won the championship with the following team: Keenan, catcher; Critchley, pitcher; Tobin, Dunlap and Burns on the bases; Say, shortstop; Hanlon, Thomas and Rocap in the outfield. D. Sullivan, Thomas Mansell and A. Clapp also played during part of the season. Another new league was in the field that year. It was the Northwestern League, which was organized at a meeting held Jan. 2, 1879, at Rockville, Ill., and included clubs located at Davenport and Dubuque, Ia., Omaha, Neb., and Rockford. The championship was won by the Dubuque Club with the following team: T. Sullivan, catcher;

Rcis, pitcher; Lapham, Loftus and J. Gleason on the bases; W. Gleason, shortstop, and Alvaretta, Comiskey and Radbourn in the outfield, with Taylor substitute. •

In 1880 another change was made in the Eastern circuit of the National League, although no reduction was made in the number of clubs, Syracuse dropped out and Worcester, Mass., was admitted to fill the vacancy. Boston, Providence, Worcester and Troy were the Eastern clubs, and Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland and Cincinnati in the West. Chicago won the championship with the following team: Flint, catcher; Corcoran and Goldsmith, pitchers; Anson, Quest and Williamson on the bases; Burns, shortstop; Dalrymple, Gore and Kelly in the outfield. The Nationals of Washington were the winners of the National Association pennant that year. They presented the following team: Trott, catcher; Jack Lynch, pitcher; Myerle, Booth and Ellick on the bases; McClellan, shortstop, and Holly, Baker and Derby in the outfield. Tierney, Mack and Glenn also played during part of the season.

In 1881 a change was made in the Western circuit of the National League. Cincinnati retired and Detroit was selected to fill its place. The league included Boston, Providence, Worcester and Troy in the East, and Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit in the West. Chicago again won the pennant with practically the same team as it had during the preceding year. The Eastern Association was organized April 11, 1881, by the Metropolitan, New York and Quickstep clubs, Atlantic of Brooklyn, Athletic of Philadelphia and Nationals of Washington. The Metropolitans, who had the best record, presented the following team: Hayes, Dorgan, D. Sullivan and Powers, catchers; Daly, Poorman, Neagle and Doyle, pitchers; Estabrook, Brady and Muldoon on the bases; Say, shortstop, and Kennedy, Clinton and Roseman in the outfield. Nelson and Thomas Mansell also played shortstop and centre field, respectively. The American Association, the most formidable rival the National League ever had, was organized at a meeting held Nov. 2, 1881, at Cincinnati, O., with the following clubs represented: Athletic of Philadelphia, and Baltimore in the East, and Allegheny of Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Eclipse of Louisville and St. Louis in the West.



The make-up of the National League circuit for 1882 was the same as in the preceding year. Chicago won the pennant again with about the same team that had won it during the preceding two years, except that Nichol was the substitute, playing part of the season at right field. Cincinnati won the championship that season of the American Association with the following team: Snyder, catcher; W. White and Henry McCormick, pitchers; Luft, McPhee and Carpenter on the bases; Fulmer, shortstop, and Sommer, Macullar and Wheeler in the outfield. Powers and Kemmler alternated in a few games as change catcher. The Metropolitan and Philadelphia clubs formed a League Alliance. Only these two clubs competed for the championship, the former winning with the following team: Clapp and Reipschlagel, catchers; Lynch and O'Neil, pitchers; Reilly, Larkin and Hankinson on the bases; Nelson, shortstop, and Kennedy, T. Mansell clubs located at Peoria, Quincy and Springfield, Ill.; Bay City, and Brady in the outfield. Another Northwestern League was organized Oct. 27, 1882, at Chicago, Ill., and was made up of Grand Rapids and East Saginaw, Mich.; Fort Wayne, Ind., and Toledo, O. The Interstate Association was formed at a meeting held Nov. 9, 1882, at Reading, Pa., and included the following clubs: Actives of Reading, Anthracite of Pottsville and Harrisburg of Harrisburg, Pa., Merritt of Camden, N. J., Brooklyn of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Quicksteps of Wilmington, Del., which made the professional season of 1883 look very encouraging.

Several changes were made in the National League's circuit for 1883. Troy and Worcester dropped out, and New York and Philadelphia were admitted in their places. The League circuit then included Boston, Providence, New York and Philadelphia in the East and Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland and Chicago in the West. Boston won the championship with the following team: Hackett and Hines, catchers; Buffinton and Whitney, pitchers; Morrill, Burdock and Sutton on the bases; Wise, shortstop, and Hornung, Smith and Radford in the outfield. The American Association's circuit was increased in 1883 by the admittance of the Columbus (O.) Club and the Metropolitans of New York city. The Athletics won the pennant with the following team:

O'Brien and Rowen, catchers; Matthews and Corey, pitchers; Stovey, Stricker and Bradley on the bases; Moynahan, shortstop, and Birchall, Blakiston and Knight in the outfield. Crowley played in the outfield during part of the season, and Blakeley and Jones also took part in several games, filling the pitcher's position. The Brooklynns won the championship that season of the Interstate Association with the following team; Farrow and Corcoran, catchers; Terry and Kimber, pitchers; Householder, Greenwood and Fennelly on the bases; Geer, shortstop, and Smith, Walker and Doyle in the outfield. Egan, Manning, Schenck, Morgan, Luff and Williams also took part in the games during the season. The championship of the Northwestern League for 1883 was won by the Toledo club, with the following team: Walker and Lockwood, catchers; Moffit, O'Day and Cushman, pitchers; Lane, Barkley and Morton on the bases; Miller, shortstop, and Tilley, Welch and Poorman in the outfield.

The season of 1884 proved a memorable one in the history of the national game, inasmuch as the Union Association was organized in opposition to the National Agreement, which controlled the clubs of the National League, American Association, Eastern League, Northwestern League, Ohio State League and the Iron and Oil League. The National League circuit was the same as the preceding year. Providence won the championship with the following team: Gilligan and Nava, catchers; Radbourn and Sweeney, pitchers; Start, Farrell and Denny on the bases; Irwin, shortstop; Carroll, Hines and Radford in the outfield. Sweeney deserted the club during the season and Radbourn did all the pitching after he left. The American Association circuit had been increased to twelve clubs, taking in Brooklyn and Washington in the East, and Indianapolis and Toledo in the West. The Metropolitans won the championship with the following team: Holbert and Reipschlager, catchers; Keefe and Lynch, pitchers; Orr, Troy and Estabrook on the bases; Nelson, shortstop, and Kennedy, Roseman and Brady in the outfield. Grace Pierce also played a few games. The Toronto Club won the championship of the Eastern League. The Northwestern League, which was composed of twelve clubs, seemed to prosper until more than half

of the season had been played. Then began a stampede and club after club disbanded, until only four remained. Finally two of these four quit and the two remaining ones, Milwaukee and St. Paul, joined the Union Association. The Ohio State League finished the season, but only three of the original six clubs remained. These were Dayton, Hamilton and Springfield. The Iron and Oil League disbanded before mid-season arrived. The Union Association had clubs located at Altoona, Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia and Washington in the East, and Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis in the West. Only five of the original clubs finished the season. Altoona disbanded early in the season, and the Kansas City club took its place. Later on Milwaukee and St. Paul helped to finish out the schedule of games. St. Louis won the championship with the following team: Baker, Brennan and Dolan, catchers; Boyle, Sweeney, Hodnet and Werdon, pitchers; Quinn, Dunlap and J. Gleason on the bases; Whitehead, shortstop; Boyle, Rowe and Shaffer in the outfield.

The next change in the National League occurred in 1885 when the Cleveland Club retired and the St. Louis Maroons of the defunct Union Association, were admitted to fill the vacancy. The Chicago team won the pennant with the following players: Flint and Kelly, catchers; Clarkson and McCormick, pitchers; Anson, Pfeffer and Williamson on the bases; Burns, shortstop, and Dalrymple, Gore, Kelly or Sunday in the outfield. The American Association circuit was reduced to eight clubs. Columbus, Indianapolis, Toledo and Richmond, the last named taking the Washington's place during the latter part of the season of 1884, were dropped. The St. Louis Browns won the pennant with the following team: Bushong, catcher; Foutz and Carruthers, pitchers; Comiskey, Robinson and Latham on the bases; W. Gleason, shortstop, and O'Neil, Welch and Nichol in the outfield. Sullivan and Dolan caught, McGinnis pitched and Barkley played second base in games during the season. The Southern, the Eastern and the New England Leagues began the season of 1885. Of these the Southern, the Eastern and Eastern New England finished the season, the Southern New England League disbanding after a month's play. The Atlanta Club won

the championship of the Southern League. The Nationals of Washington won the championship of the Eastern League and the Lawrence Club won the pennant of the Eastern New England League.

Two changes occurred in the National League in 1886, the Buffalo and Providence clubs disbanded. The former sold its franchise and players to the Detroit. Kansas City and Washington were admitted to fill the vacancies. The Chicagos again won the pennant. Flint and Kelly, catchers; Clarkson, McCormick and Flynn, pitchers; Anson, Pfeffer and Burns on the bases; Williamson, shortstop, and Dalrymple, Gore and Ryan in the outfield. There was no change in the membership of the American Association for 1886. The St. Louis Browns again won the pennant. The Newarks won the pennant of the Eastern, Denver won the Western, Atlanta the Southern, Haverhill the New England and Utica the International.

In 1887 two more changes occurred in the National League. The St. Louis Maroons and Kansas City clubs withdrew, and the Pittsburg Club, which left the American Association, and the Indianapolis Club were admitted to fill the vacancies. The Detroit Club won the championship with the following team: Bennett, Ganzell and Briody, catchers; Baldwin, Getzein and Conway, pitchers; Brouthers, Dunlap and J. L. White on the bases; J. C. Rowe, shortstop, and Richardson, Hanlon and Thompson in the outfield. Twitchell and Shindle also played during the season. The American Association in 1887 admitted to membership of the Clevelands to fill the vacancy caused by the Pittsburgs withdrawal. At the close of the season the Brooklyn Club purchased the Metropolitan franchise and players and consolidated the two teams. The St. Louis Browns again won the pennant. The other leagues were the International, Western, Northwestern, Southern, New England, Ohio State, Pennsylvania, Central and California. The Toronto won the International League pennant; Topeka the Western League; Oshkosh the Northwestern; New Orleans the Southern; Portland the New England; Kalamazoo the Ohio State; Shamokin the Pennsylvania; Newark the Central, and the Greenhood and Morans the California.

There was no change in the clubs of the National League for the season of 1888. The New York won the championship with the following team: Ewing, W. Brown and Murphy, catchers; Keefe, Welch, Crane, Titcomb and George, pitchers; Connor, D. Richardson and Whitney on the bases; Ward, shortstop, and O'Rourke, Gore and Tiernan in the outfield; Hatfield, Slattery and E. Foster, substitutes. In the American Association for 1888 the Kansas City Club was admitted to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of the Metropolitans. The St. Louis Browns for the fourth consecutive time won the championship. The minor organizations were the Internationals and Western Associations, New England Central, Tri-State, Southern and California Leagues. The Syracuse Club won the International pennant, Des Moines the Western, Lowell the New England, Newark the Central, Lima the Tri-State, Birmingham the Southern, and the Stockton the California.

In 1889 only one change was made in the membership of the National League. The Cleveland Club withdrew from the American Association to fill the vacancy caused by the disbandment of the Detroit Club. The New York for the second time won the pennant with the following team: Ewing, W. Brown and Murphy, catchers; Keefe, Welch, Crane, O'Day and Hatfield, pitchers; Connor, D. Richardson and Whitney on the bases; Kard, shortstop; and O'Rourke, Gore and Tiernan in the outfield; Slattery, substitute. The American Association had a vacancy in its circuit to fill, caused by the withdrawal of the Cleveland Club, and Columbus, O., was admitted. The Brooklyn Club won the championship with the following team: Bushong, Clark, Visner and Reynolds, catchers; Terry, Carruthers, Hughes and Lovett, pitchers; Foutz, Collins and Pinkney on the bases; Smith, shortstop, and O'Brien, Corkhill and Burns in the outfield. The other organizations were the International League, Western Association, Atlantic Association, Tri-State League, New York State League, California League, Central Inter-State League, Michigan State League, Middle States League and Southern League. The latter disbanded during the summer. The Detroit Club won the International League championship, Omaha the Western Asso-



ciation, Worcester the Atlantic Association, Canton the Tri-State League, Auburn the New York State League, Oakland the California League, Davenport the Central Interstate League, and Jackson the Michigan State League.

The season of 1890 will probably be the most memorable one in the history of the game. It certainly has been so far, and it will not soon be forgotten by the clubs chiefly interested for many years to come. Undoubtedly it was the biggest fight the National League had ever faced since it came into existence. The majority of the players who had been reserved by the clubs of the National League for the season of 1890 held meetings during the winter of 1889 and 1890 and with a number of capitalists formed the Players' League. The National League was not the only sufferer by the move, but several clubs of the American Association and a few of those of the minor leagues were affected as well by the loss of some of their best players. It was a bitter and unrelenting war and was carried on by the National and Players' Leagues all season and proved a losing financial venture. The National League, to strengthen itself, admitted the Brooklyn and Cincinnati clubs to the places of the Washington and Indianapolis. The majority of the Indianapolis players were transferred to the New York team. The National League's circuit included clubs at Boston, Brooklyn, New York and Philadelphia in the East, and Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh in the West. The Brooklyn Club won the championship of the National League with the following team: Daly, Clark and Bushong, catchers; Torry, Lovett and Caruthers, pitchers; Foutz, Collins and Pinkney on the bases; Smith, shortstop, and O'Brien, Corkhill, Donovan and Burns as outfielders. The Players' League placed clubs at Boston, Brooklyn, New York and Philadelphia in the East, and Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland and Pittsburgh in the West. The Boston Club won the championship of the Players' League with the following team: Kelly, Murphy and Swett, catchers; Radbourn, Gumbert, Kilroy, Daly and Madden, pitchers; Brouthers, Quinn and Nash on the bases; Irwin, shortstop, and H. Richardson, T. Brown and Stovey in the outfield. Kelly and Hatfield played a few games at shortstop



during Irwin's temporary absence through sickness. The American Association was left in a bad way by the withdrawal of the Brooklyn and Cincinnati clubs to join the National League, and the Baltimore Club, which became a member of the Atlantic Association, and the loss of many of its best players, but after some hard work succeeded in forming a new circuit, which included the Athletics of Philadelphia; a club at Ridgewood Park, Brooklyn; one each at Rochester and Syracuse in the East, and Columbus, Louisville, St. Louis and Toledo in the West. The Brooklyn Club disbanded during the summer and Baltimore resigned from the Atlantic Association and was admitted to the American Association to fill the vacancy. The Louisville won the pennant with the following team: Ryan, Weckbecker and Bligh, catchers; Stratton, Dailey, Ehret, Goodall and Meakin, pitchers; Taylor, Shinnick and Raymond on the bases; Tomney, shortstop, and Hamburg, Weaver and Wolf in the outfield. The other organizations were the Western Association, Atlantic Association, New York and Pennsylvania League, International League, Pacific-Northwest League, Tri-State League, New York State League, Eastern Interstate League, California League, Interstate League (West), Illinois and Iowa League and Indiana League. The Kansas City won the championship of the Western Association; Baltimore, the Atlantic Association; Jamestown, the New York, and Pennsylvania and Detroit, the Interstate League; Spokane, the Pacific Northwest; Mansfield, the Tri-State; Troy, the New York State; York, the Eastern State; San Francisco, the California; Ottumwa, the Illinois, and Iowa, Terra Haute, the Interstate (West), and Anderson, the Indiana.

The difference between the clubs of the National Players' Leagues were satisfactorily adjusted during the winter of 1890 and 1891 by a consolidation of a number of the clubs, but in the distribution of the players the American Association's claims to several of them were ignored by a committee adopted to decide the matter, and the American Association declared war. The National League's circuit remained the same as in the preceding year. The Boston Club won the championship with the following team: Bennett and Ganzel, catchers; Nichols, Clarkson and

Staley, pitchers; Tucker, Quinn and Nash on the bases; Long, shortstop, and Brodie, Lowe, Sullivan, Stovey and Kelly, outfielders. The American Association, embittered by the treatment it received at the hands of the National League, in taking up its circuit, placed teams in Boston and Cincinnati, which was National League territory. The Cincinnati Club disbanded during the summer, and Milwaukee of the Western Association was admitted to fill the vacancy. The Boston Club won the championship of the American Association with the following team: Murphy and Farrell, catchers; O'Brien, Daley, Madden, Haddock and Buffinton, pitchers; Brouthers, Stricker and Joyce on bases; Irwin and Radford, shortstop, and H. Richardson, Duffy, Brown, Dowd and Sullivan, outfielders. The minor organizations included the Eastern League, Western Association, New England League, Illinois and Iowa League, Pacific Northwestern League, California, Wisconsin, New York and Pennsylvania League, Northwestern League and the Ohio Valley League. Buffalo won the Eastern League championship; Sioux City, the Western Association; Portland, Me., the New England League; Quincy, the Illinois and Iowa League; Portland, Ore., the Pacific Northwestern League; San Jose, the California League, and Marinette, the Wisconsin League. The New York and Pennsylvania League had only four clubs in August, when a new schedule was drafted for them. The Northwestern and Ohio Valley Leagues disbanded during the season.

At the close of the championship season of 1891 the National League and the American Association appointed committees to confer and settle the differences between them. The League was represented by John T. Brush, James A. Hart and Charles H. Byrne, and the Association by C. Von der Ahe, Zack Phillips and President Louis Kramer. After several conferences they were as far apart as before they met. The American Association on October 22 met at Chicago, Ill., formed its circuit and elected its officers. The National League held its annual meeting November 11, 12, 13, in New York City. At this meeting a new conference committee was appointed, composed of Soden, Brush and Robinson, but Soden's business prevented him from

attending, and Byrne replaced him. F. C. Richter and G. W. and J. E. Wagner looked after the American Association end of the matter. After several weeks of quiet work the committee gave notice of its success. Then the National League and the American Association met separately at Indianapolis, Ind., December 15, 1891, and worked away until they finally agreed to a settlement. When everything was in satisfactory shape the American Association held its final session on December 17, and the Athletic, Boston, Chicago, Columbus and Milwaukee clubs resigned their membership. Then the four remaining clubs adjourned sine die, and thus ended the American Association, after a ten-years' existence. The four remaining clubs were admitted to the National League meeting, and the present major league was formed with a twelve-club circuit as follows: Baltimore, Boston, Brooklyn, New York, Philadelphia and Washington in the East, and Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Louisville, Pittsburg and St. Louis in the West.

A double schedule of champion games was adopted for the season of 1892. The Boston Club won the championship of the first season with the following team: Bennett, Ganzel and Kelly, catchers; Nichols, Stivetts, John Clarkson and Staley, pitchers; Tucker, Quinn and Nash on the bases; Long, shortstop, and Lowe, Duffy and Tom McCarthy in the outfield. The Cleveland Club won the championship of the second season with the following team: Zimmer and O'Connor, catchers; Young, Cuppy and J. Clarkson, pitchers; Virtu, Childs and O. Tebeau on the bases; McKean, shortstop, and McAleer, G. Davis and Burkett in the outfield. In the final struggle the Bostons won. Among the minor organizations were the Western League, Eastern League, Southern League, New England League, Illinois and Iowa League, Pacific Northwestern League, California League, Pennsylvania State League, Michigan-Wisconsin League and Texas League.

There was no change in the Western League and American Association circuit for 1893. A single schedule of championship games was adopted. The Boston Club won the championship with the following team: Bennett, Ganzel and Merritt, catchers;

Nichols, Stivetts, Staley and Gastright, pitchers; Tucker, Lowe and Nash on the bases; Long, shortstop, and McCarthy, Duffy and Carroll in the outfield. The minor organizations included the Eastern League, Western Association, New England League, Pennsylvania State League, Southern League, California League and the Ohio and Michigan League. The Erie Club won the Eastern League pennant; Fall River, the New England League. The Pennsylvania State League had a double season. Johnstown won the championship of the first season and Boston that of the second season. In the play-off Johnstown won the majority of the games and was awarded the pennant. The Southern League had a double season. Augusta headed the League in the first season and Macon came in first in the second season. They did not meet that fall for the championship. The California League had also a double season, Los Angeles winning in the first season and Oakland the second half. The Western Association and the Ohio and Michigan Leagues disbanded early in the season.

When the National League and American Association launched forth on its championship season of 1894, it was nicely recovering from the almost fatal blows received during 1890 and 1891, and that was really its first prosperous campaign. The minor league as a rule also did well financially. The major league adopted the single championship season, and the Baltimore Club won the pennant with the following team: Robinson and Clarke, catchers; McMahon, Hawke, Esper, Mullane, Inks, Hemming and Gleason, pitchers; Brouthers, Reitz and McGraw on the bases; Jennings, shortstop, and Kelley, Brodie and Keeler in the field. Bonner also played with the team. The New York finished second, and played Baltimore for the Temple Cup, which the former won by four straight victories. The New York presented the following team: Farrell, catcher; Rusie and Meekin, pitchers; Doyle, Ward and Davis on the bases; Fuller, shortstop, and Burke, Van Haltren and Tiernan in the outfield. The other New York players were Wilson, Clark, German, Westervelt, Stafford and Murphy. Among the minor leagues that year were the Eastern and Western Leagues, Western As-

sociation, New England League, Pennsylvania State League, Southern Association and Virginia League. The Providence Club won the championship of the Eastern League; Sioux City, the Western League; Rock Island-Moline, the Western Association; Fall River, the New England; Scranton, the Pennsylvania State League; Memphis, the Southern Association, and Petersburg, the Virginia League.

The National League and American Association had a very successful season in 1895 in every sense of the word. All of the twelve clubs made money, some of them more than others. Even the majority of the minor league clubs did well. A good schedule of championship games was arranged for the major league, and the Baltimore Club again won the pennant with the following team: Robinson and Clarke, catchers; McMahon, Hoffer, Hemming, A. Clarkson and Esper, pitchers; Carey, Gleason and McGraw on the bases; Jennings, shortstop, and Kelley, Brodie and Keeler in the outfield. Reitz played second and third bases in a number of games, and Gleason pitched in some games before going to second base. The Cleverlands came in second in the championship race and played the Baltimores for the Temple Cup, the former winning by defeating the Baltimores in four out of five games. The Cleveland team were Zimmer, O'Connor and O'Meara, catchers; Young, Cuppy, Wallace, Knell and Wilson, pitchers; O. Tebeau, Childs and McGarr on the bases; McKean, shortstop; Burkett, McAleer and Blake in the outfield. George Tebeau also played with the team. Among the minor organizations were the Eastern and Western Leagues, New England League and New England Association, Western Association, Southern Association, Pennsylvania State League, Michigan League, Iowa League, Texas Southern League, Virginia League, Interstate League, Iron and Oil League, New York State League and Cumberland Valley League. Besides there were a number of small leagues and independent clubs.

There were no changes in the make up of the major league, the championship of which was for the third consecutive year won by Baltimore. The Eastern League championship was

won by Providence; Minneapolis won the Western League championship. Fall River led the New England League; New Orleans, the Southern Association; Galveston, the Texas League; Newark, the Atlantic League. The Virginia State League had a disastrous season, the Lynchburg Club disbanding August 22, at a time when they led the league in percentage of games won. Other minor leagues had a fairly successful year.

Herewith are given the standings of the clubs of the National Association from its inception in 1871 to the formation of the National League in 1876:

## 1871.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Club.	Won.	Lost.
Athletic .....	22	7	Haymakers .....	15	15
Boston .....	22	10	Cleveland .....	10	19
Chicago .....	20	9	Kekionga .....	7	21
Mutual .....	17	18	Rockford .....	6	21
Olympic .....	16	15			

## 1872.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Club.	Won.	Lost.
Boston .....	39	8	Cleveland .....	6	15
Baltimore .....	34	19	Mansfield .....	5	19
Mutual .....	34	20	Eckford .....	3	26
Athletic .....	30	14	Olympic .....	2	7
Troy .....	15	10	National .....	0	11
Atlantic .....	8	27			

## 1873.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Club.	Won.	Lost.
Boston .....	43	16	Atlantic .....	17	37
Philadelphia .....	36	17	Washington .....	8	31
Baltimore .....	33	22	Resolute .....	2	21
Mutual .....	29	24	Maryland .....	0	5
Athletic .....	28	23			

## 1874.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Club.	Won.	Lost.
Boston .....	52	18	Chicago .....	27	31
Mutual .....	42	23	Atlantic .....	23	33
Athletic .....	33	23	Hartford .....	17	37
Philadelphia .....	29	29	Baltimore .....	9	38

## 1875.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Club.	Won.	Lost.
Boston .....	71	8	New Haven.....	7	39
Athletic .....	53	20	Red Stockings.....	4	14
Hartford .....	54	28	Washington .....	4	22
St. Louis .....	39	29	Centennial .....	2	13
Philadelphia .....	37	31	Atlantic .....	2	42
Chicago .....	30	37	Western .....	1	12
Mutual .....	29	38			



The subjoined list gives the percentages and standing of the clubs of the National League from 1876 up to the present:

## 1876.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.
Chicago .....	52	14	.788	Louisville .....	30	36	.455
Hartford .....	47	21	.691	Mutual .....	21	35	.375
St. Louis .....	45	19	.603	Athletic .....	14	45	.237
Boston .....	39	41	.557	Cincinnati .....	9	56	.135

## 1877.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.
Boston .....	31	18	.633	St. Louis .....	19	29	.396
Louisville .....	28	21	.571	Chicago .....	18	30	.375
Hartford .....	24	26	.480	*Cincinnati .....	..	..	..

\* Cincinnati played seventy-two games, of which nineteen were victories, but the club was expelled for non-payment of dues, and the championship games were thrown out.

## 1878.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.
Boston .....	41	19	.707	Chicago .....	30	30	.500
Cincinnati .....	37	23	.617	Indianapolis .....	24	36	.400
Providence .....	33	27	.550	Milwaukee .....	15	45	.250

## 1879.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.
Providence .....	55	23	.705	Cincinnati .....	38	36	.514
Boston .....	49	29	.628	Syracuse .....	15	27	.357
Chicago .....	44	32	.579	Cleveland .....	24	53	.312
Buffalo .....	44	32	.579	Troy .....	19	56	.253

## 1880.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.
Chicago .....	67	17	.798	Worcester .....	40	43	.482
Providence .....	52	32	.619	Boston .....	40	44	.474
Cleveland .....	47	37	.559	Buffalo .....	24	58	.293
Troy .....	41	42	.494	Cincinnati .....	21	59	.263

## 1881.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.
Chicago .....	56	28	.667	Troy .....	39	45	.464
Providence .....	47	37	.559	Boston .....	38	45	.458
Buffalo .....	45	38	.542	Cleveland .....	36	48	.429
Detroit .....	41	43	.488	Worcester .....	32	50	.390

## 1882.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.
Chicago .....	55	29	.655	Cleveland .....	42	40	.512
Providence .....	52	32	.619	Detroit .....	42	41	.506
Buffalo .....	45	39	.536	Troy .....	35	48	.422
Boston .....	45	39	.536	Worcester .....	18	66	.214

## 1883.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.
Boston .....	63	35	.643	Buffalo .....	52	45	.536
Chicago .....	59	39	.602	New York .....	46	50	.479
Providence ....	58	40	.592	Detroit .....	40	58	.408
Cleveland .....	55	42	.567	Philadelphia ...	17	81	.173

## 1884.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.
Providence ....	84	28	.750	New York .....	62	50	.554
Boston .....	73	38	.658	Philadelphia ...	39	73	.348
Buffalo .....	64	47	.577	Cleveland .....	35	77	.313
Chicago .....	62	50	.750	Detroit .....	28	84	.250

## 1885.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.
Chicago .....	87	25	.776	Boston .....	46	66	.410
New York .....	85	27	.758	Detroit .....	41	67	.379
Philadelphia ...	56	54	.509	Buffalo .....	38	74	.339
Providence ....	53	57	.481	St. Louis .....	36	72	.333

## 1886.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.
Chicago .....	90	34	.725	Boston .....	56	61	.478
Detroit .....	87	36	.707	St. Louis .....	43	79	.352
New York .....	75	44	.630	Kansas City ...	30	91	.247
Philadelphia ...	71	43	.622	Washington ...	28	92	.233

## 1887.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.
Detroit .....	79	45	.637	Boston .....	61	60	.504
Philadelphia ...	75	48	.610	Pittsburg .....	55	69	.444
Chicago .....	71	50	.587	Washington ...	46	76	.377
New York .....	68	55	.553	Indianapolis ...	37	89	.294

## 1888.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.
New York .....	84	47	.641	Detroit .....	68	63	.519
Chicago .....	77	58	.578	Pittsburg .....	66	68	.493
Philadelphia ...	69	61	.531	Indianapolis ...	50	85	.370
Boston .....	70	64	.522	Washington ...	48	86	.358

## 1889.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.
New York .....	83	43	.659	Pittsburg .....	61	71	.462
Boston .....	83	45	.648	Cleveland .....	61	72	.459
Chicago .....	67	65	.508	Indianapolis ...	59	75	.440
Philadelphia ...	63	64	.496	Washington ...	41	83	.331

## 1890.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.
Brooklyn .....	86	43	.667	Boston .....	76	57	.571
Chicago .....	83	53	.610	New York .....	63	68	.481
Philadelphia ...	78	53	.595	Cleveland .....	44	88	.333
Cincinnati .....	78	55	.586	Pittsburg .....	23	114	.168

## 1891.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.
Boston .....	87	51	.630	Cleveland .....	65	74	.468
Chicago .....	82	53	.607	Brooklyn .....	61	69	.445
New York .....	71	61	.538	Cincinnati .....	56	81	.409
Philadelphia ...	68	69	.496	Pittsburg .....	55	80	.407

## 1892.

## First Half.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.
Boston .....	52	22	.703	Washington ...	35	41	.461
Brooklyn .....	51	26	.662	Chicago .....	31	39	.443
Philadelphia ...	46	30	.605	St. Louis .....	31	42	.425
Cincinnati .....	44	31	.587	New York .....	31	43	.419
Cleveland .....	40	33	.548	Louisville .....	30	47	.390
Pittsburg .....	37	39	.487	Baltimore .....	20	55	.267

## Second Half.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.
Cleveland .....	53	23	.697	Chicago .....	39	37	.513
Boston .....	50	26	.658	Cincinnati .....	38	37	.507
Brooklyn .....	44	33	.571	Louisville .....	33	42	.440
Pittsburg .....	43	34	.558	Baltimore .....	26	46	.361
Philadelphia ...	41	36	.532	St. Louis .....	25	52	.325
New York .....	40	37	.519	Washington ...	23	52	.307

## The Season's Record in Full.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.
Boston .....	102	48	.680	Chicago .....	70	76	.479
Cleveland .....	93	56	.624	New York .....	71	80	.470
Brooklyn .....	95	59	.617	Louisville .....	63	89	.414
Philadelphia ...	87	66	.569	Washington ...	58	93	.384
Cincinnati .....	82	68	.547	St. Louis .....	56	94	.373
Pittsburg .....	80	73	.523	Baltimore .....	46	101	.313

## 1893.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.
Boston .....	86	44	.662	Cincinnati .....	65	63	.508
Pittsburg .....	81	48	.628	Baltimore .....	60	70	.462
Cleveland .....	73	55	.570	Chicago .....	51	71	.445
Philadelphia ...	72	57	.558	St. Louis .....	57	75	.432
New York .....	68	64	.515	Louisville .....	50	75	.400
Brooklyn .....	65	63	.508	Washington ...	40	89	.310

## 1894.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.
Baltimore .....	89	39	.695	Pittsburg .....	65	65	.500
New York .....	88	44	.667	Chicago .....	57	75	.432
Boston .....	83	49	.629	St. Louis .....	56	76	.424
Philadelphia ...	71	57	.555	Cincinnati .....	55	75	.423
Brooklyn .....	70	61	.534	Washington ...	45	87	.341
Cleveland .....	68	61	.527	Louisville .....	36	94	.277

## 1895.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.
Baltimore .....	87	43	.669	Pittsburg .....	71	61	.538
Cleveland .....	84	46	.646	Cincinnati .....	66	64	.508
Philadelphia ...	78	53	.596	New York .....	66	65	.504
Chicago .....	72	58	.554	Washington ...	43	85	.336
Brooklyn .....	71	60	.542	St. Louis .....	39	92	.298
Boston .....	71	60	.542	Louisville .....	35	96	.267

## 1896.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Av.
Baltimore .....	90	39	.698	New York .....	64	67	.489
Cleveland .....	80	48	.625	Philadelphia ...	62	68	.477
Cincinnati .....	77	50	.606	Washington ...	58	73	.443
Boston .....	74	57	.565	Brooklyn .....	58	73	.443
Chicago .....	71	57	.555	St. Louis .....	40	90	.308
Pittsburg .....	66	63	.512	Louisville .....	38	93	.290



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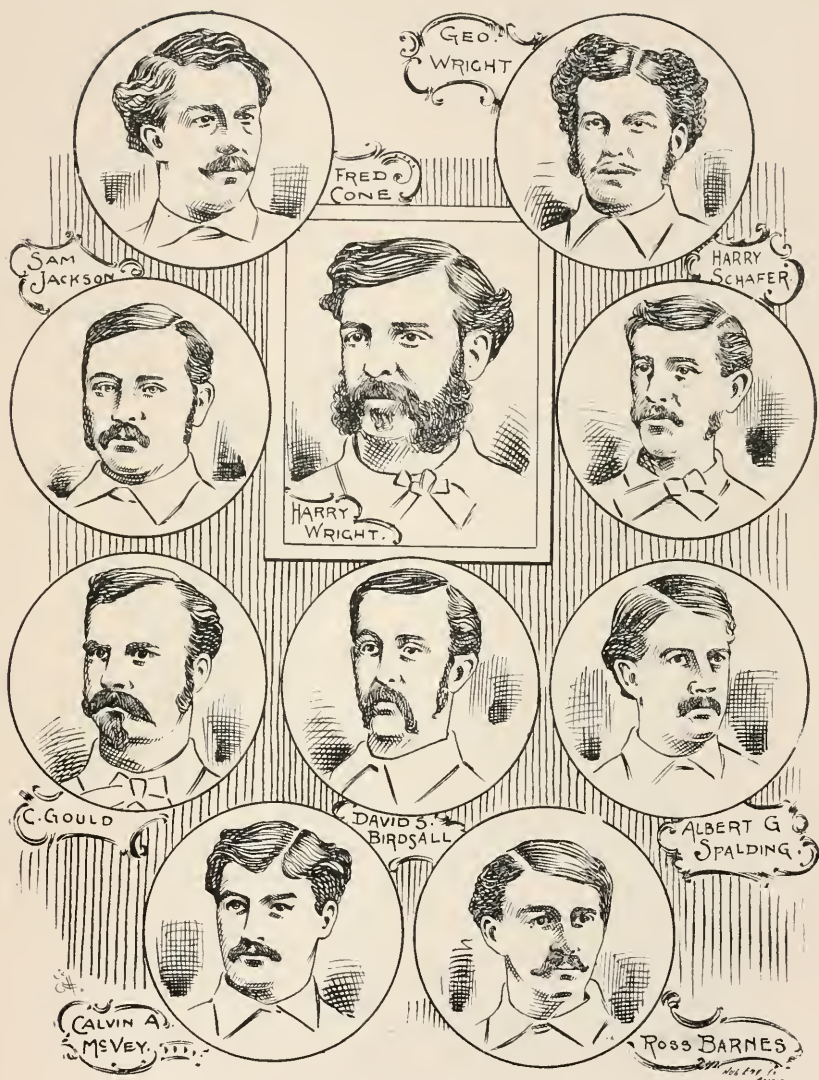
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## Part III.

### THE BOSTON BASEBALL CLUB.

To Ivers W. Adams belongs the credit of first conceiving the idea of a professional baseball team for our city. Mr. Adams' interest in outdoor athletic sports in a general way, more particularly in baseball, led him to consider the possibility of establishing such a team for Boston. Could a team be secured whose members were temperate men, honest in their efforts to win, and proficient in this sport? Could satisfactory backing be found for it in Boston after the eliminating of pool and liquor selling on the grounds, factors then in vogue with most of the semi-professional teams in existence in different parts of the country? Mr. Adams carefully considered the matter months before the first step was taken, finally deciding if the right men could be found he would make the effort.

The attention of the baseball world in 1870 was turned to the Red Stockings of Cincinnati. The Wrights, Harry and George, were known to be the leading spirits of that team. Mr. Adams' attention was called to them, and in conversation with a leading local cricketer at that time, he became convinced the Wrights were the men wanted, and failing to secure them, the effort would be abandoned. A correspondence was opened, resulting in Mr. Adams visiting Cincinnati and meeting the Wrights. Subsequently George came to Boston, and during the following few weeks, while here as Mr. Adams' guest, and in constant communication with Harry at Cincinnati, the first Boston team was determined upon at a meeting held in the Parker House on Jan. 20, 1871.

George was offered the captaincy, but with that rare modesty and good judgment for which he is noted advised that it be given to his brother. It was therefore tendered Harry and accepted by him. Harry was instructed to proceed to Rockford, Ill., the home of Spalding, Barnes and Cone, and secure them for the new team. This was immediately done. These men, with the Wrights, Gould, McVey and Leonard, of the old Red Stock-

ings, and Shafer of Philadelphia, made up the first Boston Red Stocking team. Subsequently a special act of incorporation was secured from the Massachusetts Legislature incorporating the Boston Baseball Association, with a capital of \$15,000. Among the names secured as stockholders by Mr. Adams, including himself, may be mentioned Henry L. Pierce, John F. Mills, Eben D. Jordan, Harrison Gardner, James A. Freeland, Edward A. White, F. G. Webster, John A. Conkey and others.

On the organization of the club Mr. Adams was elected its first president, resigning after one year's service, pressing business engagements compelling him to do so, feeling that in justice to the club he could not give it the time which its successful management required.

Through the efforts of Mr. Adams and Harry Wright a team was gathered together that was almost invincible from the day it took the field until its four principal players—Barnes, McVey, Spalding and White—left to win the first League championship for the Chicagos in 1876.

The club became a member of the National Association of Baseball Players in 1871, and during its initial playing season virtually became the champions, losing the pennant to the Athletics on a technicality. Grounds were hired from a Philadelphia syndicate, and a small admission charged.

The financial success of the venture was in doubt for some time, but local pride in the team grew stronger with each successive game, and many of the contests, especially those with the Athletics of Philadelphia, attracted thousands of people.

There was great partisanship shown over the respective members of the team, and considerable discussion was indulged in over the relative merits of fast and slow pitching. Al Spalding represented the former and Harry Wright the latter. Finally a series of games was played to settle the matter. The first was won by the Wright faction and the second by Spalding, and there the matter dropped until the following year.

Probably the most exciting game of the championship season was that on May 24, the opposing team being the Olympics. The latter made a run in the first. Boston, aided by fielding errors,



got four runs in the third, and each side was retired in order up to the eighth, when Allison of the Olympics, who got to first on Shafer's error, moved around to third on a second misplay and ambled home on a passed ball. The ninth inning opened with the score 4 to 2 in favor of Boston. Waterman went to first on Shafer's error, and scored on a hit by Force. The latter in turn crossed the plate on a single by Mills. This tied the score, and amid the greatest excitement the Olympics were retired in order. The crowd wanted to see the game out, but by agreement it was called a draw. The return game was played on the Capitoline grounds in Brooklyn, May 27, and after a hot contest was won by the Olympics, 6 to 5. The club made a successful Western trip in June and July, winning a majority of games played, and returned to the home grounds on July 15, their opponents being the then famous Haymakers of Troy, N. Y. The visitors conquered the Bostons 16 to 10, and the result of the game tied Chicago and Boston for first place with a percentage of .680. Another great game was played at the Union grounds in Brooklyn on Aug. 4. The Eckfords, then one of the strongest teams in the country, were the Bostons' opponents. The attendance was the greatest ever seen in the City of Churches up to that time. Martin pitched for the Eckfords, Hicks catching. Boston took a lead early in the game, but in the seventh inning the Eckfords made a rally, scored two runs, and finally won, 6 to 4. The uncertainty of the game was never better exemplified than when two days later on the same grounds, with the same batteries, Boston turned the tables on the Eckfords and administered a crushing defeat, the score being 11 to 1.

On Sept. 5 the Bostons met the crack Chicago White Stockings and won by the score of 6 to 3 after one of the most exciting games of the year. In this Boston secured all its six runs in the fifth inning, when Charley Gould made a home run over the left field fence while the bases were full. The Chicagos made a run in each of the first three innings, but neither side scored in the last four. The present president of the League, Nick Young, umpired the game. Another sensational finish was made by Boston in the game with the Athletics on Sept. 9. Up to the

sixth the Athletics led, 14 to 11, but a rally at the bat netted Boston six runs in the ninth, and gave them a well-earned victory by a score of 17 to 14.

The deciding game in the Mutual series was to have been played in this city on Oct. 16. Walters, the Mutual pitcher, was absent, and Boston won the game by forfeit. Zettelin, pitcher of the Chicagos, who was to have umpired, consented to play with the Mutuals. The exhibition game was one of the finest and most exciting ever seen in Boston up to that time, the Red Stockings finally winning in the eleventh inning by a score of 5 to 4. The Mutuals were not satisfied with the result, and another exhibition game was played the next day, Boston again proving victorious, 15 to 8.

They having made a brilliant fight, Boston ended the season second in the race with twenty-two games won and seven lost, the Athletics winning on a technicality.

The loss of the pennant in 1871 seemed to arouse the players to renewed action during 1872, and when they opened the season they presented the following team, a combination regarded even to-day as the strongest set of players ever gathered together by one club: A. G. Spalding, pitcher; C. A. McVey, catcher; Charles Gould, first base; Ross Barnes, second base; Harry Shafer, third base; George Wright, shortstop; Fraley Rogers, right field; Harry Wright, centre field; Andrew Leonard, left field; Dave Birdsall and J. J. Ryan, substitutes.

After a series of games away from home, Boston played its first championship game in this city on May 11. The Mutuals were the visiting team. Cummings, who was in the box for the Mutuals, was almost invincible for eight innings, the score then standing 2 to 1 in their favor. Boston rallied at the bat in the ninth, and by a series of hits got three men across the plate, and won amid great excitement by a score of 4 to 2.

The Mutual series at the Union grounds at Brooklyn opened on June 10, over 4,000 persons paying to witness the struggle. The game was exciting from the start, and great partisanship was shown by the local rooters of the Mutuals. Inning after inning passed without either side scoring. Rain began to fall, but





BOSTON BASEBALL CLUB, 1874.

McVey	Leonard	Spalding	White	Barnes
O'Rourke	Harry Wright, Mgr.	Hall	Shafer	Beals

still the game progressed. The drizzle grew into a down-pour, but Mr. Bomeisler, the umpire, was so excited that he refused to listen to any appeals to stop the game. He simply pulled his hat over his ears and ordered the game to continue. The field was a sea of mud and the players were floundering around, yet the brilliancy of the playing kept the spectators from seeking shelter. Boston rallied toward the close, and after eleven innings had been played the score stood: Mutual, 2; Boston, 3; and one of the greatest games played that year was added to the string of Boston victories.

The champion Athletics visited Boston on June 12. The most intense interest was manifested in the game, and no less than six thousand people thronged the grounds. McBride was pitching for the visitors, while Spalding was in the box for the home club. The Athletics could do nothing with the swift pitching of Spalding, and a game gratifying only in that Boston won resulted, the score being 13 to 4. The Athletics, however, turned the tables on their conquerors on June 14 at Boston, when they administered the first "Chicago" defeat the Bostons ever sustained, the score being 3 to 0. McBride and Spalding were the pitchers.

One of the biggest crowds of the year greeted the Bostons at Philadelphia on Sept. 9, when they began their series with the Athletics at Philadelphia. It was estimated that there were at least 12,000 on the ground at the time play was commenced. The playing of both sides was splendid, the score standing 5 to 5 in the seventh inning, when a downpour of rain stopped the game.

About this time a monster tournament was projected by the management of the Union Grounds in Brooklyn, and they offered \$4,000 for a series of games, of which \$1,800 went to first, \$1,200 to second and \$1,000 to third, which resulted as follows: Oct. 8—Boston 7, Mutual 7 (11 innings). Oct. 9—Exhibition, Boston 3, Atlantic 6. Oct. 9—Athletics 9, Mutuals 1 (12 innings). Oct. 10—Athletics 11, Boston 3. Oct. 11—Mutual 6, Boston 8. Oct. 12—Athletic 11, Mutuals 5. Oct. 14—Boston 10, Athletic 10 (10 innings). Oct. 15—Mutual 7, Boston 5.

At the conclusion of the last game between the Mutuals and

the Bostons a prize was offered for the longest throw, and resulted as follows: John Hatfield, 133 yds. 1 ft. 7 1-2 in.; Andrew Leonard, 119 yds. 1 ft. 10 in.; George Wright, 117 yds. 1 ft. 1 in.; Boyd, 115 yds. 1 ft. 7 in.; Fisher, 112 yds. 6 in.; Anson, 110 yds. 6 in. On Oct. 16 the eighth game in the tournament resulted as follows: Boston 7, Mutuals 3. Oct. 17—Boston 8, Athletic 6. Oct. 19—(Exhibition) Athletic 9, Boston 5.

The championship struggle had been a brilliant one, and Boston captured the pennant by winning 39 games and losing 8.

Boston having won the championship handily during the season of 1872, the pennant was presented to them at a meeting held in Brackett's Hall on Jan. 2, 1873. "The banner," says a contemporary, "was displayed on the wall, and was regarded with pride by every friend of the nine who won it to the club." The emblem is described as being 36 feet long, and bore the inscription "Champions, 1873." A whip pennant 40 feet long accompanied the banner. Speeches were made by President Colonel C. H. Porter, Messrs. C. C. Adams, Harry Wright and Apollonio. The banner was afterward exhibited at Melodian Billiard Hall, then on Washington street. Some fifteen or twenty new members were added to the club's roster, and pledges, financial and otherwise, freely offered. During the meeting it was reported that McVey, Charley Gould, Fraley Rogers and "Dug" Allison had accepted offers from other cities and would not play during the following season. A meeting was held Jan. 12 to select players to replace these named, and after considerable discussion, the following team was named for the season: Roscoe Barnes, second base; Harry Shafer, third base; George Wright, shortstop; Harry Wright, Andy Leonard and Birdsall, fielders. The season opened with the team in this order, but during the year Jim O'Rourke, John Manning and C. J. Sweazy were signed, Bob Addy replacing Manning in the latter part of the season.

Though there had been many changes in the make-up of the National Association and a general strengthening of the clubs during the year, Boston again captured the pennant.

In 1874 Boston once more landed the championship, with the Mutuals second. Boston won 52 and lost 18, while the Mutuals

won 42 and lost 23, the make-up of the champions being: A. G. Spalding, pitcher; C. A. McVey, catcher; James White, Ross Barnes, Harry Shafer, basemen; George Wright, shortstop; Andrew Leonard, George Hall and James O'Rourke, outfielders, and Tom Beals. The only changes in the team were the additions of Hall and Beals, and the substitution of White for McVey as catcher, the last named going to the outfield.

As a matter of comparison we give the salary list of the Bostons in 1874, as follows: Spalding, White, Harry and George Wright, Barnes, \$1,800 each; McVey, \$1,500; Leonard, \$1,400; Shafer, \$1,200; Birdsall, \$1,000; Jim O'Rourke, \$800; Beals and Hall about \$500 each, making a total of a few dollars short of \$16,000. The receipts amounted to \$19,005 during the season, the club clearing after all expenses had been paid the enormous amount of \$833.13. This is quite a contrast to the receipts of 1889, when 295,000 people attended the South End grounds and the profits of the club amounted to over \$100,000, while the probabilities are very strong that the season just closed will even surpass these figures.

The most notable event of the baseball year of 1874 was the visit of the Boston and Athletic Clubs to England. This trip was outlined during the Winter months, and Al Spalding went across in February to make arrangements and report on the feasibility of the undertaking. He was accompanied by Mr. Briggs of the Beacons. Both were well received and everything pointed to the success of the venture. In order to illustrate the possibilities of the game two teams were made up of cricket and football players, and these played the first game of baseball on English soil on Feb. 27 at the Cricket Oval at Lords. Spalding pitched for one side, while Briggs caught for the other. C. W. Alcock, afterward editor of "Cricket," pitched, or rather bowled, for Briggs' side, and they won the game, 17 to 5, in six innings. One of the Spalding team was E. Pooley, then a member of the celebrated All-England Cricket Eleven.

The success attending the introductory game was such that it was decided to make the trip later in the season. Accordingly Spalding closed arrangements with Mr. Alcock to make neces-



Leonard

Barnes

Beals

Manning



Spalding

McVey

White  
THE 1875 TEAM

Shater

O'Rourke

George Wright

sary arrangements and to schedule the games. Spalding then returned to America in time for the opening of the championship season.

Boston was very successful up to the time they sailed from Philadelphia on the steamship *Ohio*, on July 16. They had played a number of championship games, winning the majority, were accorded great receptions everywhere, and the players were consequently in a happy mood when the time for sailing arrived.

The party that sailed down the Delaware on that July morning was a merry one. The Athletic contingent numbered thirty-eight persons beside the players, while the Boston delegation was almost as large.

The Boston party included the following players: Harry Wright, George Wright, Spalding, Barnes, Schafer, McVey, Leonard, O'Rourke, Hall, Beals, Kent and Sam Wright. Jim White declined taking the trip, and Kent of the Harvard College team took his place. Sam Wright, a younger brother of George and Harry, was drafted into service in order to take part in the cricket games. The only correspondents who went on the trip were Alfred H. Wright, then representing the Philadelphia Sunday Mercury (now baseball editor of the New York Clipper), and H. S. Kempton, for the Boston Herald; Fred Wilkie, then of the Chicago Times, and Fred Alden, a sketch artist of the New York Daily Graphic.

The Bostons were in charge of Colonel Charles H. Porter, then president of the National Association, and afterward Mayor of Quincy, Mass. The Athletics were in charge of David F. Houston, a director of the club, who died in February, 1889. Among the gentlemen who made the trip were Joseph B. Rockhill, William Milligan and Charles J. Cragin (treasurer of the Athletics), now leading merchants of Philadelphia; Dr. E. A. Pope of Boston, George W. B. Taylor of Philadelphia, J. C. Egerton of Boston, James M. Ferguson, then president of the Schuylkill Navy and Athletic Baseball Club; with Mr. Ferguson were his wife, son and Mrs. S. L. Collins, A. F. Gerhardt of the Olympics of Philadelphia, Joseph Tittermary, an ex-alderman in the Quaker City; Joseph Spearing, John M. Chestnut, W. T.



Garnie, C. J. Kennedy, T. C. Waterman, Dr. A. H. Carre, H. Gunimere, Thomas Branson, J. H. Kane, J. C. Mann, James Crosson, Dr. M. A. Hanley and Gutekunst, a photographer, all hailing from Philadelphia. Besides these the comedian of the party was John J. Hadley, a son of the Emerald Isle, who had amassed a fortune and was returning to see old friends. He was the life of the party, and was christened "Muldoon, the Solid Man." Then there was Willie Schilling, one of the first real "dudes" ever seen in this country. He was the especial pet of Dick McBride of the Philadelphias, and the brawny, self-reliant athlete made a marked contrast to his stylish protege. Those accompanying the Bostons were: Colonel Charles Porter, J. H. Farrington, J. J. Healey, J. B. Babson and J. C. Mann; D. L. Howell of Cincinnati, J. Wright of Knoxville, Tenn., James and Hugh Campbell and Dave Lynch of Brooklyn.

Of the Boston and Athletic players who made the trip to England in 1874, and who were then among the leading exponents of the game, Anson and O'Rourke are still in active harness, the former playing regularly with the Chicagos and apparently good for many years to come. O'Rourke is the manager of one of the clubs of the Naugatuck Valley (Conn.) League. Harry Wright is dead; Sutton and Battin are in retirement. George Wright is at the head of the firm of Wright & Ditson, athletic outfitters, Boston; Al Reach is the head of his firm in Philadelphia; Ross Barnes is a member of the Chicago Stock Exchange; McMullen is dead; McBride, Fisler, Sensenderfer, Clapp, McGreary, Al Gedney, Harry Shafer, Andy Leonard, Beals and Sammy Wright are out of the game; McVey is a contractor in California; Tim Murnane is baseball editor of the Boston Globe; George Hall is an engraver in Brooklyn, while A. G. Spalding is at the head of the sporting goods house at Chicago bearing his name.

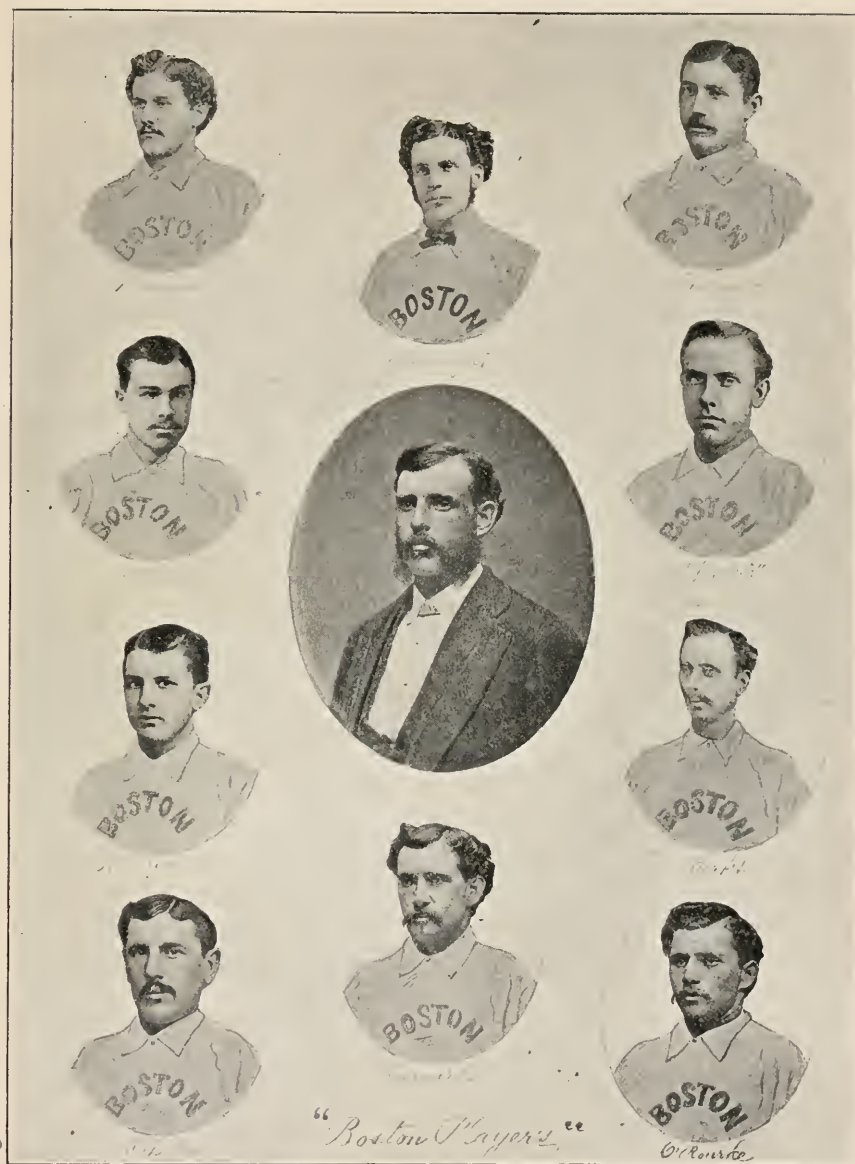
The tourists landed in Liverpool on July 27 and began the series of games on the 30th. During their stay they played fourteen games, of which the Bostons won eight. In addition to the fourteen games of ball the Americans played seven cricket games, in which they were successful, defeating the Marlybone, Princes and Surrey Clubs in London; the Sheffield, Manchester

and All-Ireland Eleven in Dublin. The Americans had eighteen men to a side as against twelve for the Englishmen. The party returned to Philadelphia in the latter part of August, the trip having been a financial failure, but the income from the games prior to sailing and after the return made up the deficiency, so that there was a balance in the treasury at the end of the year.

After their return, Boston went steadily along winning games, and for the third consecutive year won the pennant, and repeated the trick in the following year, with the following team: A. G. Spalding, pitcher; James White, catcher; Ross Barnes and Harry Shafer, basemen; George Wright, shortstop; Andrew Leonard, James O'Rourke and James Manning, outfielders; McVey, Beals, Harry Wright, Heifert, substitutes.

With the dawn of the Centennial year came the announcement that Al Spalding, Cal McVey, Barnes and Jim White, four of Boston's star players, had cast their fortunes with the Chicago team. These men had been the mainstay of the Bostons during the past five years, and their loss was a severe one, especially as the club had joined the National League, and would have to contend with stronger teams than ever and under modified rules. After considerable hustling by Harry Wright the following team was gathered together: Harry Wright, J. E. Borden (Josephus); T. H. Murnane, T. L. Beals, H. C. Shafer, A. J. Leonard, James H. O'Rourke, J. E. Manning, F. T. Whitney, George Wright, John F. Morrill, Lewis Brown and T. McGinley. W. R. Parks also played with the club for a short while.

Josephus, the Phenomenal, had pitched a few games for Philadelphia against the Athletics and had been successful. He insisted on a three-year contract with Boston, which was given, but he proved such a rank failure that he pitched but few games. In order to get him to revoke his contract all kinds of jobs were put up on him, but Josephus went about his work cheerfully, did everything he was bid, and was, to use the language of an old-time player, "the highest paid farmer in the country," referring to a fact that among his other duties Josephus had to cut the grass in the field. John Morrill was at that time playing with the Stars, a strong amateur team, and was pressed into service.



THE REORGANIZED 1876 TEAM.

From the start he proved himself such a brilliant all-round player that he was given a permanent place on the team. Parks came from one of the small towns in Western Pennsylvania, and like Josephus was more of a burden than a benefit to the club. Finally a friend of one of the other players of the club sent him a letter from New York offering him a salary of \$100 a month more than Boston was paying, provided he could get a release. Parks bit at the offer, and finally secured the consent of the club management to accept the new situation. Parks packed up his grip and left for New York that evening. Hunting up Mart Shafer, manager of the St. Louis team, from whom the offer apparently came, Parks announced himself as ready to begin playing right away. Shafer was surprised, told Parks he knew nothing about the matter, and said he had no use for him anyhow. The ex-Bostonian saw through the trick, returned to his home, opened a barber shop and retired from the diamond.

As before remarked, the loss of Spalding, McVey, Barnes and White resulted disastrously for Boston, who had to be content with fourth place, Chicago winning the first championship of the National League easily.

A noteworthy incident of the year was the game on May 30, when the Chicagos, with Spalding and White as a battery, opened at Boston. So great was the crowd that the sale of tickets was stopped, but the fences were torn down and an immense number of people swarmed over the field. The attendance is variously estimated at 12,000 to 15,000. "Josephus" and John Morrill composed the Boston battery, and did great work against the visitors, but Spalding's superior ability was manifest, and he almost shut the home club out, the score being 5 to 1 in favor of Chicago.

One of the best games of that year was the ten-inning contest between the Cincinnati and Bostons at the South End grounds on May 25. Up to the ninth inning neither side had scored. In the tenth Boston got four runs, while Cincinnati, which was last at the bat, was blanked. Boston also whitewashed the Porkopolitans, 8 to 0, in the preceding day's game.

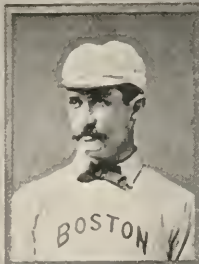
In 1877 the accession of Tom Bond and the return of Jim White to Boston had a beneficial effect on the team, and they



JAS. WHITE 1ST B.



BROWN. C.



LEONARD. L. F.



MORRELL 2<sup>nd</sup> B.



GEO. WRIGHT, S.S.



MURNAN. C. F.

# THE BOSTONS



SUTTON 3<sup>rd</sup> B.



BOND. P.



O'ROURKE R. F.

1877.



W. H. WHITE.



SHAFFER.



MANING.



opened the season with a determination to again capture the pennant and humiliate the Windy City representatives. The year was financially disastrous, but the management met every obligation, held the team well together, and in the end they were rewarded by winning the championship with the following team: Thomas Bond, pitcher; Lewis Brown, catcher; James White, George Wright and John Morrill, basemen; Sutton, shortstop; Andrew Leonard, James O'Rourke, Harry Shafer, outfielders; T. H. Murnane, first base and centre field; Tommy Beals, Will White, John Manning and Whitney were added to the club's roster. Bond and White were this season the crack battery of the League.

The Bostons won the championship once more in 1878, with the following team: Thomas Bond, pitcher; Charley Snyder, catcher; John Morrill, John Burdock, Sutton, basemen; George Wright, shortstop; Andrew Leonard, James O'Rourke, John Manning and Shafer, out-fielders. Of these Snyder, Burdock and George Wright led the League in catching, second base and shortstop, respectively.

Boston suffered a severe blow in 1879 by the defection of George Wright, who joined Providence, taking with him Jim O'Rourke, and it was due to the efforts of these men that Providence landed the flag that year. Sadie Houck of Washington was secured to replace Wright, while Jones of Cincinnati, John O'Rourke, Hawes and Cogswell were added to the Boston team. Curry Foley was signed to assist Bond in the box, yet the loss of O'Rourke and Wright was as severe in its results as the loss of the Big Four in 1876, in that to this cause may be traced the loss of the pennant in each year.

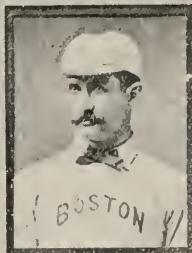
Lew Brown and Jim O'Rourke returned to Boston for the season of 1880. Phil Powers, a catcher, was also added, Hawes and Snyder retiring. Of the 1879 team the following remained: Foley, Bond, Morrill, Burdock, Sutton, Houck, Jones and John O'Rourke.

Like 1877 and 1878 the year was financially disastrous, the only club to make money being Chicago, which cleared a very small balance over expenses. Boston made the poorest show-

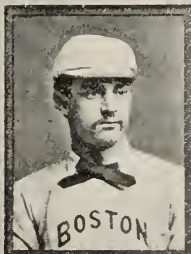




MANN N.C.



LEONARD E.T.



MOFFAT C.B.



FANNY WRIGHT MANAGER



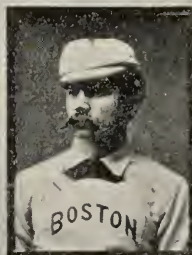
CHAVEZ



SUTTON J.B.



1878



ORourke C.F.



SNYDER C.



BOND P.



BURDOCK J.B.

ing of any year since its organization, winning but 40 games, while losing 44, a percentage of but .474, and finishing sixth in the race, Buffalo and Cincinnati being the tail-enders.

Though the season of 1881 was marked by the return to Boston of George Wright, in addition to the following players: James E. Whitney, Snyder, Morrill, Burdock, Sutton, Hornung, Richmond, Crowley, Tom Deasley, Tom Bond, the club made a more disappointing showing than in the preceding year, their standing being 38 games won and 45 lost, with a percentage of .458 as against .474 in 1880.

The club made a determined effort to get to the front again in 1882, and some desperately fought games was the result. Several new players were added, the make-up being as follows: Whitney, Buffinton, Deasley, Matthews, Burdock, Morrill, Rowan, Sutton, Sam Wise, Hornung, Hotaling, H. M. McCure and Whiting. The club's work was a marked improvement over that of the two preceding years, and for the first time since 1879, they got into the first division, closing the season with 45 games won and 39 lost, a percentage of .536, being tied with Buffalo for third place.

The League practice season of 1883 was inaugurated on April 2, by the Philadelphia Club, which opened its first season as a League Club by defeating the Ashlands of Philadelphia by 11 to 0. On April 5 the New York Club followed suit, and began their career as a League organization in a game with the Alaskas, whom they defeated 20 to 5. The same day the Bostons took the field, as did the Providence team, both playing picked nines. On April 7 the Cleveland team began practice in a match at Washington with the Nationals, and the Leaguers only won by 7 to 4. The Buffalos did not begin their practice until April 14, and it was April 18 before the Chicagos took the field, they opening at Indianapolis with the club of that city, whom they defeated by 24 to 5. The Detroit Club also began play the next day in a match with the Indianapolis, the League visitors winning by 24 to 3. By this time the practice season of the League was in full operation, and interesting matches were arranged between the League and American Association Clubs, under the influence of the Tri-



BOSTON BASE BALL CLUB, 1879

	Bond	Morrill	Snyder
Houck		Burdock	Coggswell
	Jones	John O'Rourke	Sutton
	Hawes		Foley
	Harry Wright, Manager		

partite Agreement, through the medium of which friendly intercourse had been resumed between the members of the two associations. During April the League Clubs played thirty-one games with the American Clubs, of which they won twenty-seven, the Philadelphia Club losing three of the six games they played with the Athletics, and the New York Club one of the eight they played with the Metropolitans.

The championship season opened in May, the New York Club playing their inaugural championship game in the league arena, at the Polo grounds on May 1, when they defeated the Boston team by 7 to 5. The Philadelphia Club also played their inaugural league game the same day at Philadelphia, when the Providence team defeated them 4 to 3. At Detroit the Chicago team beat the Detroits by 7 to 4, and at Cleveland the home team defeated the visiting Buffalos by 7 to 4. This was the beginning of what proved to be the most exciting championship season known to the history of professional baseball playing.

By the end of May Chicago held the lead in the pennant race by a record of fifteen victories out of twenty-one games played; Cleveland being second, with thirteen won out of nineteen; Providence and Detroit were a tie, at twelve out of twenty; Buffalo fifth, with nine lost out of seventeen played; New York sixth, with twelve lost out of eighteen; Boston seventh, with twelve lost out of nineteen, and Philadelphia last, with sixteen lost out of twenty played. The surprise of the month was the low position of the New York team, which, as far as its material was concerned, was among the strongest of the eight league teams. The month of June saw quite a change made in the relative positions of the teams, however. Chicago, which had opened so well, with but little preliminary practice in April, fell off badly, their first Eastern trip proving costly in defeats. On the other hand, Boston made quite a forward movement, and Providence went to the front, the former winning seventeen games out of twenty-two, while Providence scored eighteen victories out of twenty-three games played. Cleveland kept up its pace well, with thirteen victories out of twenty-one games; and New York rallied with twelve won games out of twenty-two

played. Chicago followed with eleven defeats out of nineteen games; Buffalo with twelve out of twenty-one, while Detroit and Philadelphia paired off with eighteen defeats out of twenty-three games each. In July only four of the eight clubs won more games than they lost, viz.: Cleveland, 14 and 6; Chicago, 13 and 6; Buffalo, 13 and 8, and Providence, 11 and 9; Philadelphia losing 17 out of 20; New York, 13 out of 21; Boston, 11 out of 20, and Detroit, 10 out of 18. The end of July saw Providence still in the van, with Cleveland a close second; Chicago, third; Boston, fourth; Buffalo, fifth; New York, sixth; Detroit, seventh, and Philadelphia a very bad last in the race.

From this time out the contest for the pennant became more and more exciting as the end of the season approached. In August Boston improved its position considerably, while Providence for the first time lost ground. Cleveland, too, fell off in the race, while New York, Chicago and Detroit began to pull up, Philadelphia remaining hopelessly in the rear. By the close of the month Cleveland had reached first place, Providence being second and Boston third, Chicago being a close fourth, with Buffalo, New York, Detroit and Philadelphia following in order. Now it was that the opening games of September began to be of absorbing interest. Boston was running splendidly, while Providence was falling off badly, as was Cleveland, Buffalo having forced its way up among the leaders. Then came the last series of games between the Boston and Chicago teams, and it was the splendid rally made by the Reds in this series which virtually gave them the championship. The end of the month saw the Bostons the victors, with Chicago a good second and Providence a close third. Cleveland, after obtaining the lead in the race, having to fall back to fourth place, Buffalo securing fifth, while New York never got beyond sixth position, leaving Detroit to bring up the rear, while Philadelphia came out with the poorest record in league history up to that time.

It was arranged to close the season with a series of three games between the league champions of Boston and the American champions, the Athletics, of Philadelphia, but the latter showed up so poorly during October, that they declined to play the Bostons.



The Bostons during the five months at one time or another occupied every position save the last, which latter the Philadelphia Club clung to with great tenacity. The Providence Club occupied the lead during every month but September, while the Chicagos only held it at the end of but six of the twenty weeks of the season, and the Bostons but one week, but that was the most important week of the whole.

During the year the contests between the Providence and Boston teams created great local interest, and thousands attended every struggle in which these clubs participated. When Boston went to Providence in the latter part of the year, special trains were run to accommodate the crowds, as many as 2,000 often attending from Boston. When at last the home club had passed the Rhode Islanders, local enthusiasm ran high and the players were feted and dined like princes. The good work of the club was an agreeable surprise over the poor showing in the previous four seasons.

When the reserve list was announced it was seen that Boston had gathered together as strong a team as could be secured, and that no expense would be spared to retain the championship in the succeeding year. The list was as follows: J. E. Whitney, Joseph Hornung, Wm. P. Annis, E. B. Sutton, S. W. Wise, C. G. Buffinton, Eugene Moriarty, Michael Hines, J. J. Burdock, Martin Barrett, J. F. Morrill, James H. Manning, William H. Crowley, Thomas Gunning, M. M. Hackett. The following constituted the championship team of 1883: Whitney and Buffinton, pitchers; M. Hines and Hackett, catchers; John Morrill, first base; John Burdock, second base; Sutton, third base; Wise, shortstop; Joe Hornung, left field; Smith, centre field, and Radford, right field; Brown, substitute.

The professional season of 1884 was decidedly the most exceptional one, in its general characteristics, since the establishment of the National League. In the first place it was made specially noteworthy from the fact that the largest number of professional clubs yet organized participated in the championship contests of the season. Then, too, it was marked by the existence of a rival professional association of clubs, the Union



Association, with clubs in all the league cities; that in Boston being under the management and control of George Wright, T. H. Murnane and Frank Winslow.

The excitement of the race of 1883 had not died out during the winter, and the season of 1884 opened auspiciously for all. The ill-fated Union Association had but little effect on the league attendances, in fact the excitement stimulated the teams of the two organizations to stronger efforts, with the result that the league fight was intense from start to finish.

The championship season of 1884 began May 1, when New York defeated the Chicagos at the Polo grounds by 15 to 3; Philadelphia whipped Detroit at Philadelphia by 13 to 2. Boston beat Buffalo at Boston by 5 to 3, and Cleveland defeated Providence by 2 to 1 at Providence. The month of May opened most promisingly for New York, but it proved to be only a dash for the lead at the start, the team not proving to be harmonious or united enough to hold their lead. Up to May 17 the New York team, which won twelve out of the first thirteen games they played, defeated the Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago and Buffalo teams in every game up to the date named, when they lost the thirteenth game to the Buffalo team by a score of 4 to 1. At the end of the month, however, the Boston and Providence teams had taken the lead from the New Yorkers, the Providence team giving them a bad setback by defeating them in five games out of the six they played together in May. During May the four Eastern teams took a decided lead in the pennant race over the Western teams, the former scoring 66 victories in May to the latter's 31, Buffalo alone getting double figures in the record, Boston leading with 21 victories out of 24, Providence winning 20 out of 24, and New York 17 out of 25, Buffalo being next with 11 victories out of 25 games. Philadelphia was the lowest of the Eastern teams and Detroit of the Western. More championship games were played during May than in any other of the six months comprising the league season.

During June the monthly record shows that while Boston still held the lead for the month, Buffalo had pulled up to an even record, the only advantage the champions had over Buf-

falo being that they defeated Providence in four out of their six games together that month. Providence was a close third, Buffalo leading them by having one defeat less charged to them.

In July Buffalo and Chicago did the best running in the pennant race, Providence and Boston being third and fourth in the month's record, New York declining to fifth place, their May "spurt" having apparently exhausted them.

The month of August was marked by the phenomenal record made by the Providence Club team, they winning no less than 17 out of the 18 games they played during the month's campaign. It was in this month that Radbourne began to put in his prettiest work in the box. The solitary defeat the Providence team sustained in August was that of their eleven innings game of August 6, with the New York team at the Polo grounds, when the home team won by 2 to 1. Their seventeen victories comprised four each over Boston, Chicago and Detroit; two each over New York and Philadelphia and one over Cleveland, they not playing Buffalo in August. Buffalo had the next best record in August, Boston and New York being third and fourth in the month's table, while Cleveland pulled up to fifth place, and Chicago took a decided "tumble," they winning but 7 out of 20 games.

In September Providence kept the lead despite of a strong rally made by Chicago, while Boston fell off, they losing nine games out of nineteen this month. Philadelphia also rallied well this month, they doing better than New York, while Buffalo did their least effective work in August. In fact, Buffalo, Detroit and Cleveland combined only won a total of 17 games to 15 by Providence alone, while the three Western teams lost no less than 39 games out of the total of 56 they played this month. Providence again won every game they played with Cleveland in September, as they had done in August, the "coming champions" winning 15 out of the 16 games they were scheduled to play Cleveland during the season.

Now came the last month of the season, and this time we find the "Chicago rally" telling its tale, they making the closing month decidedly interesting. They won every game they played



# THE TEAM OF 1883.

Smith, Sub.	Burdock, 2 b.	Wise, s. s.	Sutton, 3 b.	Hornung, 1. f.	
Hackett, c.	Hines, c.	Capt. Morrill, 1 b.	Whitney, p.	Radford, r. f.	Buffinton, p.

this month, scoring their best victories in New York and Philadelphia. The Providence team having "passed the Rubicon," and being virtually in possession of the championship, gave Radbourn a good rest, and in consequence they only won five out of the nine games they played in October. The Bostons, too, made sure of second place, and Chicago and New York were left to fight it out for fourth place, Buffalo having won third before the season closed. It proved to be "nip and tuck" between New York and Chicago, and finally they came out a tie for fourth place, each winning 62 games and losing 50. Cleveland only won a single game in October, but singularly enough that was from the champion team of Providence.

A new point developed in the Chicago-Boston game of June 21, in which a dispute occurred on a claim of the Boston captain to put in a substitute in the place of Manning who was disabled by a lame ankle. When Manning sprained his ankle in the field, instead of retiring at once, he kept on playing, and it was this fact which led the Chicago captain to object to the substitution of Buffinton for Manning, when the latter's ankle began to swell and pain him from use after the sprain, and he had to retire. As no substitute was allowed, Captain Morrill played with one man short in the outfield, Manning really being disabled. The point in this case was that under rule 22 of the code it is requisite that each side must have nine men in the field during a game, and if they play with less they simply violate an express rule of the game, and thereby render themselves amenable to a forfeited game.

The rivalry between Providence and Boston was as keen as, if not keener than, in 1883, and the at-home games attracted tremendous crowds. The great work of Radbourn, however, could not be offset, and to his skill may be attributed, in a large measure, the success of the Rhode Islanders. There has never since been a series of games so hard fought as those of 1884 between the Boston and Providence clubs, and the games of June 14 at Providence, when a tie game resulted with the score of 1—1 in sixteen innings; on June 16 at Boston, when fifteen innings were required to give the Providence victory 4—3, are events that

will be well remembered by the patrons of the game at that time. Once again Providence defeated Boston in an eleven inning game at the South End grounds, 1—0, on August 9. It required champions to play such remarkable ball, and both Boston and Providence were equal to the occasion. The consistent work of the Rhode Islanders, however, was too much for our boys, and they had to relinquish the championship, but only after one of the grandest fights in the history of the league.

The makeup of the Bostons in 1884 was: Buffinton and Whitney, pitchers; Hackett and Hines, catchers; Morrill, Burdock and Sutton, basemen; Sam Wise, shortstop; Hornung, James Manning, Crowley and W. Annis, fielders. E. Moriarty and M. Barrett also played a few games during the season, the extra players being signed to offset the probable desertions to the Union Association. All of the 1884 players with the exception of Crowley, Annis and Hackett were reserved, as was Tom Gunning.

Notwithstanding the splendid teams of 1885 and 1886, Boston lost their proud position of champions and finished in the second division in each of the years named. In 1885 they won but 46 games while losing 66, giving them a percentage of .410, and standing fifth in the race, with the following team: Whitney, Buffinton, Morrill, Sutton, Wise, Hornung, Manning, Deasley, J. A. Davis, Hines, M. M. Hackett, W. H. Hackett, William Nash, Thomas, Poorman, Tom McCarthy, Richard F. Johnson, Tom Gunning, Purcell and Whitley were on the pay roll of the Bostons.

In 1886, while they bettered themselves in the averages, they could not get better than fifth, as in the previous year. In 1886 they won 56 and lost 61 games, a percentage of victories won of .478. Following was the makeup of the team: Radbourne, Stemeyer and Buffinton, pitchers; Daily, Tate and Gunning, catchers; Morrill, Wise, Burdock, Nash, Sutton, Hornung, Johnson and Poorman. C. J. Parsons was also given a trial.

Early in February, 1887, the baseball world was electrified by the famous Chicago-Boston deal, whereby Mike Kelly, conceded to be the finest all-round player in the profession, was



released by Chicago to Boston on the payment of \$10,000. At first the general public doubted, then when the transfer became an assured fact, they were astonished. The Windy City "fans" raved in the same ratio as Bostonians were pleased, and the enthusiasm of the home patrons knew no limits. That the deal required considerable diplomacy there can be no gainsaying, but Boston's diplomacy was backed by hard cash and a determination to spend as much of it as was necessary, and this combination won.

The story of how Kelly was secured is best told in the language of "Billy" Sullivan, then baseball editor of the Boston Globe, in the dispatch to his paper from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., dated February 14, 1887, which was as follows:

The next time Mike Kelly steps to the plate at the South End grounds he will not endeavor to drive the ball over the centre field fence as a member of the Chicago team, but as captain of the Boston nine, for he has signed a Boston Club contract. For something over a month negotiations have been going on between these two rival cities to transfer the "only Mike" from Chicago to Boston, and the deal was consummated at exactly noon to-day, when I had the satisfaction of seeing the king of the diamond write his name on the papers which makes him a member of our league nine. Treasurer J. B. Billings first conceived the idea of buying Kelly's release, and when he saw his efforts crowned with success at last, his face beamed with a smile that would melt away the chilly sensation Captain Anson will experience when he learns that the coming season he will have to pilot the Chicagos without the assistance of the able lieutenant he has had with him so long. As the genial Mike laid down the pen he turned to me and said: "Well, I am with you." Treasurer Billings folded the contract and consigned it to the protection of his innermost pocket, while he soliloquized in a meditative tone: "Good things come high, but we must have them."

It is hardly to be wondered at, for the privilege of asking Kelly to sign a Boston contract cost \$10,000. I know this, as I saw the certified check for that amount as it went into the post-office, and started on its journey to President Nick Young, together with the contract. When the 10.30 train left Boston for Albany last night, Mr. Billings sat down and began a chat with me on baseball matters in general and Mike Kelly in particular. We were both well warmed up on the subject, feeling, as we did, that the biggest sensation of the year in baseball circles had been



well incubated and would probably be hatched on the morrow. "After I get done talking with him, I think I'll have it all settled and he will be ours inside of an hour," was Mr. Billings' parting greeting as he disappeared in his berth. At 10.30 this morning we walked into the Nelson House and the first person we saw was Kelly. Five minutes later Mr. Billings had asked him if he would sign to play in Boston, provided his release could be obtained from Chicago. He thought it all over a little while and then said he would for \$5,000. Our Boston treasurer was still able to breathe, but with difficulty, for \$10,000 for the release and \$5,000 more in salary would make the "only Kelly" an expensive luxury. So they began a philosophical discussion of the value of ball players. Mike sat in the corner of the reading room, and a tight-fitting Prince Albert coat set off well his finely built athletic figure, while he told why "diamonds cannot be bought with shoe strings," as he said to me later. He toyed with a diminutive cane and puffed at a cigarette. For an hour and a half the discussion went on. But just before noon it came to an end. Mr. Billings had come here to sign Kelly, and was not going away without doing so. Mike, on the other hand, wanted to play at Boston, and the result was that they came to a satisfactory understanding. There is a limit rule, you know, held over the League clubs to help the talk in ball players' pictures, old shoes and last year's shirt. The contrast was drawn up for \$2,000, the limit, and then Mr. Billings said that the Boston Club wanted a picture of their new player and would pay well for it.

Kelly was shown a communication from Al Spalding, which convinced him that he was at liberty to sign with Boston, and without further delay he transferred his allegiance from the Lake City to the Hub.

As we sat down to dinner I proposed to Mr. Billings that he would tell me how the deal was brought about. "Well, it's a long story, but now that the chase is ended, and I've got Mike's signature I'll tell you the whole thing. You know as soon as last season finished we began to hear all kinds of reports about hard feelings and trouble between Kelly and Al Spalding. At first I paid very little attention to them, thinking that Mike was mad because some fine had been deducted from his salary, and supposing he would get over it very soon and sign. In fact, when he said he would never play with the Chicagos again unless what he lost in fines was made up to him, I took no stock in his threat. But occasionally through the early part of the winter we heard of him saying repeatedly that he would not play with

Chicago, and one day it occurred to me that perhaps Spalding would like to sell him. That's where it started. I suppose if any one had told me before that time that Chicago would have let Mike Kelly go I would have laughed at the idea, but somehow I was impressed with the feeling that there was a chance for us to show that we meant business this year."

"How long ago was this?" "Oh, something over a month ago. About the same time we began to work up the Glasscock matter, and by the way, we won't pull out of the fight for him, because we have got Kel. We want him just as much as ever; and if money will get him, you will see him on our nine in April. But about buying Kelly. When the idea struck me, I went to Soden and Conant and told them about it. I presume it seemed like a good joke to them, and they rather laughed at it, and they didn't believe anybody could get Kelly away from Chicago. I did not know as they could, but I was in for trying it, as I have long considered him to be the greatest ball player in the business. You remember I told you one day down in Mr. Soden's office that if I had my pick of one player in all the league I would take Mike Kelly. Mr. Soden said the same thing. Feeling as I did, I was not going to give it up without trying, and finally Soden and Conant agreed that we had better broach the matter to Spalding. We talked the thing over, and decided to make an offer of \$5,000 for Kelly's release, so I wrote to Spalding to that effect. After a while I received a statement from him, stating that he could not think of disposing of the best man he had for \$5,000. He said he was not anxious to release him anyway, but said perhaps for double the amount we had offered he might consider it. Ten thousand dollars is quite a sum for one player, isn't it? We thought so, and considered the price decidedly high. At the same time, we were thinking over Staunton's modest demand of \$7,500 for Glasscock. However, now that we had started, we wanted Kelly, and we were bound to have him."

"Didn't the generous hearted Chicago president want any player thrown in with the \$10,000?"

"No, he simply said double our first offer, which would be \$10,000 in cash. So we concluded to try again, and wrote that we would give nine thousand dollars. We had very little hopes then that we would eventually get the man we were after. For we didn't believe the Chicagos would release another one of their old players, and the best one at that, when it came right to the point of deciding. But things looked better when we got a reply to our offer for nine thousand dollars. Spalding wrote that if



we would make a bona fide bid of \$10,000 and give him until the middle of March to talk it over with the other stockholders, we could have Kelly without a doubt. We didn't intend to lose him for a thousand dollars, but we were not going to wait until the middle of March and run the risk of letting some one else step in and beat us. As the last move we wrote that we would give ten thousand dollars in cash for Kelly's release, provided he would agree to sign a Boston Club contract, but we stated decidedly that the offer could not remain open till March as they had requested, but we must have a final decision immediately, so that we might settle the whole matter at once.

"I mailed this letter a week ago, and on last Friday afternoon we received a reply from Mr. Spalding. It stated that we could have Kelly for ten thousand dollars and were at liberty to sign him as soon as we could get him. With the letter was a paper which Mr. Spalding signed to show Kelly that he was doing nothing wrong in signing a Boston contract. The letter gave us Kelly's address, and on Friday evening Soden, Conant and myself met and decided that I should start on Sunday night for this place, where I telegraphed Kelly to meet me. The rest of the story you know. Kelly's contract is on its way to Washington, accompanied by a certified check for \$10,000. Nick Young has been instructed by Spalding that on receipt of this check he is to consider Mike Kelly released by the Chicago Club, and the contract will be immediately approved."

Not since the first "big four" deserted Boston's nine and went to Chicago in 1875 has there been a baseball deal of so great interest to the Boston Club as the release of Kelly by the same organization which carried away its best four players twelve years ago, and the transfer of no other player in the league would create such a sensation in the baseball world, for Kelly, who, while he has not managed or captained the Chicago team, has been one of its mainstays. Anson might have piloted the nine to victory without Lieutenant Mike, but he would have found it a difficult task, and it is doubtful if the White Stockings would have carried off the championship in 1886 without Kelly. So long as he has been a member of the club he has been looked upon as the life of the nine. While Anson has managed the men and endeavored to rule with an iron hand, Kelly put into the players an enthusiasm to win which enabled them to score so many victories. Al Spalding and all supporters of the Chicago nine realized, as outsiders, the value of this "king of players," and for this reason his sudden change from Chicago to Boston created all the more surprise. The action of the Chicago Club in

releasing some of its best and most experienced players has puzzled the closest observers of the league transactions, and those who have watched things the most closely are very generally of the opinion that President Spalding came to the conclusion that he could not win games if his men were dissatisfied and wanted to play elsewhere. Ten thousand dollars would seem to be an exorbitant price for any ball player and perhaps a sufficient inducement for any manager to dispose of the best player in his team, but nevertheless, for this big sum, Spalding would have never released Mike Kelly without other reasons. The only natural inference is that he came to the conclusion that Kelly would never again be the Kelly of old as a Chicago player. The fact that Mr. Spalding would not consider the matter of giving his best catcher to Boston for a cent less than ten thousand dollars shows that he appreciated the work of this greatest of ball players.

The advent of Kelly in the Boston team created an enthusiasm among those who have followed its career for years such as would follow the acquisition of no other player in the profession. Everybody knows that the Chicago Club has always been one of the best drawing cards of the League in Boston, and this has been due largely to the presence of Kelly. It is about as he put it at the close of the season last October when he said, "You always guy us fearfully here in Boston, but for all that you turn out big to see us play ball." He might have added, "and big also to see me play ball," for such has been the case. The spectators at Chicago games have always taken particular delight in guying Anson and Kelly, but the feeling which has prompted this warm reception of the two great Chicago players has been very different in Kelly's case from that of Anson. Anson's style of claiming everything has been exasperating, and the shouts which have greeted him on all occasions can be traced principally to the wish to show disapproval for the big captain's tactics, while the good-natured raillery which has invariably greeted Lieutenant Mike on his appearance at the South End grounds has been caused by his good nature, while using every effort and taking advantage of every point to win.

Nowhere has Kelly more friends than in Boston, and they will receive him with enthusiasm which ought to make him play ball even better than he ever did before, if such a thing were possible. What Kelly is on the ball field is known the country over. He can play in any position except the box, and in a pinch under the new rules he might be able to win a game even there. Mike, in a social conversation at the Boston Press Club



last October, told of his appearance in the box in a comical way. I think it was something like this:

"You ought to pitch, Kelly, in one of these exhibition games. They'd like to see you in the pitcher's box," suggested a would-be crank."

"Why, I pitched a game last year against the Buffalos. 'Old Brouth,' he made a home run the very first thing; then Jack Rowe put in a three bagger and I retired. His whiskers here (Williamson) went in for the next inning, but they knocked him around just as bad. Then old Pfef tried it. They couldn't knock him out of the box, 'cause they was no one else to put in."

"No," continued the only Kel, "I ain't no pitcher, but on a pinch I might make 'em hustle. I'd have some fun, anyhow." The recital of that evening's festivities by my friend "Henry" shows that Kelly has decided attractions socially. He is one of the jolliest fellows in the world and a gentleman always, but while he would be a great acquisition to Boston's representative in the league, as a general player, a batter and a base runner, his greatest value would be as field captain in training the team and giving it the inspiration that so often leads to victory. And he certainly will be captain, for it was decided before Mr. Billings left Boston. For three years John Morrill has captained the team against his own wishes. He has long wanted to be relieved of the duties of field captain, and will welcome gladly the new aspirant for the duties he has so faithfully performed.

No better captain can be found for a winning team than John Morrill, but he is of so sensitive a nature that during the time of defeat he does not play the game of which he is capable. No man is more respected on the ball field than John Morrill, and he will still manage the nine, having entire charge of the men at all times, except when they are in their uniforms. As captain Kelly cannot fail to inspire every man in the field to play ball all the time to do his very best to win.

When on the ball field Mike is fairly boiling over with enthusiasm, and he always goes into a game with so much wholeheartedness that his spirit becomes infectious and spreads over the entire team. Just such a spirit is what has long been wanted in our ball nine, and it seems as though the time had come when the scenes of 1883 and the early part of 1884 were to be repeated."

Not since the League season of 1883 had there been as close and exciting a race for the League championship pennant as during the season of 1887. The circumstances attendant upon the entries for the race were of such an exceptional character as to



impart a new interest to the contest, inasmuch as there were not only two new candidates for championship honors in the League field in 1887, but the partial breaking up of the old regular team of the Chicago Club and the transfer of Mike Kelly to the Boston Club, led to new calculations in regard to the probable issue of the campaign and to such an extent as to greatly increase the public interest in the pennant race of the season. The new competitors for League honors were the Pittsburg and Indianapolis Clubs, these taking the place of the retiring St. Louis and Kansas City Clubs. The advent of the Pittsburg Club in the League was regarded as a decided gain to the ranks of the senior professional organizations; and the Pittsburg people were sanguine of seeing their pet club take a leading position in the pennant race, as that club in the American race of the previous season had come in a close second to the famous St. Louis team, the world's champions of 1886. In regard to the Indianapolis Club no such expectations were looked forward to with any hope of realization, though with the strong players they had in their team a good position in the race was anticipated by their friends; but the wretched management of the club team was subjected to in the earlier part of the season proved to be too heavy a handicap for them in the race, and despite a good rally under better leadership in the closing months of the campaign, they finally had to submit to the occupancy of the tail-end position in the race.

The campaign of 1887 opened on April 28, the New York and Philadelphia Clubs leading off in the East, and the Detroit and Indianapolis Clubs in the West, rain preventing the appointed games with Washington and Pittsburg, where the Boston and Chicago Clubs were to have played on that date. By the middle of May Detroit had obtained a leading position in the race, with Boston a good second, Philadelphia third and New York fourth, Pittsburg standing fifth; while Chicago — hitherto prominently in the van each season at the very outset — had to be contented with sixth position, Washington and Indianapolis bringing up the rear. The end of the May campaign saw but little change in the relative positions of the contesting teams, except that New York had moved ahead of Philadelphia and Chicago lead Pitts-

burg, Detroit still being in the van, and Boston a good second. Early in June Chicago began their uphill fight for a leading position, their plucky work in this respect proving to be the feature of the campaign, and by the middle of the month they had not only passed Pittsburg but had left Philadelphia in the rear, and from this time out they occupied one of the four leading positions in the race. The end of June saw the Detroits still in the van, with the Bostons a good second, New York third and Chicago fourth, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Washington and Indianapolis following in the order named. Up to the close of the first week in July Detroit had not only taken the lead in the race from the outset, but Boston had occupied second place and New York third, with a trifling change in their relative positions each month; but now Boston and New York both began to drop back, while Chicago kept forcing its way up close to Detroit, the record of July 5 seeing Chicago in third place ahead of New York, while July 11 saw the Bostons retire from second place in the race and the Chicago team take up the position, Philadelphia still remaining fifth, with Pittsburg, Washington and Indianapolis in the rear. The end of July saw Chicago a close second to Detroit, with Boston third. Washington marked this month by getting ahead of Pittsburg, the latter team on July 30 occupying seventh position in the race. The relative places of the contestants in the race were not changed until the last week in August, when Chicago tied with Detroit in record of victories won. Philadelphia began to pull up in this month, and by the 20th had passed Boston, and was closing up with New York, the Boston team equalling New York's record by the 27th. By the second week in September Philadelphia drove New York out of third position, and began to give Chicago a close race for second place, the champions falling off in their play considerably the latter part of this month. By the middle of September Detroit had virtually secured first place in the race, so much so, indeed, that all the interest now centered in the contest for second place which Chicago, Philadelphia and New York were striving to reach. Before the month ended, however, New York apparently retired from the fight for second place, and only hoped to retain third

position. But October's games saw Philadelphia jump into second place, leaving Chicago in third place, and New York had to be content with fourth place and Boston with fifth, the ending of the campaign being a sad disappointment to the Bostons, who after all the large outlay incurred for star players, found their team in no higher position at the end of the season of 1887 than the team of 1886 had occupied, though their record of victories was greater by 61 to 56 and their defeats fewer by 60 to 61.

The team for 1887 was composed of the following players: Radbourne, Madden, Stemmeyer and R. F. Conway, pitchers; Dailey, Tate, Kelly and Tim J. O'Rourke, catchers; Morrill, Burdock, Nash, Sutton, Wheelock, in-fielders; Hornung and Johnson in the out-field. Morgan Murphy, Poorman and Higgins were under contract, but released early in the season.

One of the incidents of the year was the batting of both Boston and Washington in a game in which no less than thirteen home runs were made, eight of which went to Boston.

Early in the Spring of 1888 Boston again electrified the baseball world by purchasing the release of John Clarkson, then the crack pitcher of the Chicago Club, from that organization, the consideration being \$10,000. It was generally thought that with this addition to the pitching corps that the pennant would easily go to Boston, but after winning about a dozen straight games Clarkson fell off in his work, and the Bostons failed to gratify the hopes of their admirers. The team played steadily in May and June, when internal dissensions became apparent, and the work of the team which had heretofore been magnificent became ragged, and during the month of July they dropped 18 games out of 23 played. About the Fourth of July New York began with a rush that lasted through the balance of the season. In the spurt they won 54 out of 78 games played in the last end of the season, winning the pennant, Boston improving its position and closing the season at the tail-end of the first division, with 70 games won and 64 lost, a percentage of .522, just nine points behind Philadelphia, who finished third and 119 points behind the champion New Yorks. Among the new men added to the Bostons for the season were Clarkson, Klusman, Quinn, Sowders, Irving, Ray, Glenn and Tom Brown.

In 1889 the "Big Four" deal so strengthened the Bostons that they were considered sure winners, but, as in the previous year, internal dissension broke out. The disturbing elements were quickly eliminated, however, and the club played so brilliantly and pressed their nearest competitors so hard that on the final game depended the awarding of the pennant. The championship season was opened on April 24, on which date Boston defeated New York at Jersey City, the old Polo Grounds in New York having been cut up for street and building purposes. In May Boston made a big spurt, winning 18 games out of 22 played, and took the lead. The Philadelphia series at the South End Grounds in June were the finest played in Boston up to date. The first, played on June 4, resulted in a victory for Boston, 4 to 2, in ten innings, but on the 5th Philadelphia beat Boston 5 to 4 in an eleven-inning game, in which Carsey and Madden were the opposing pitchers.

In July New York braced up, and then began a brilliant race with Boston for the lead, but the end of the month found Boston still in the front. Philadelphia had passed Cleveland and was in third place. The pace was so hot that the Spiders went to pieces, and it was only by a streak of good luck that they did not fall lower. Chicago materially bettered its condition, and was at this time snug in fifth place.

The Bostons retained first place during August, with New York a close second, Philadelphia third, Chicago having passed Cleveland and being in fourth place. The tail-end Indianapolis team bothered Boston most. The battles between New York and Boston during the month were, however, exceptional. These clubs indulged in a tie game at New York on Aug. 3. The nine full innings were played, when the game was called with the score 9 to 9. They met again at the South End Grounds on Aug. 19. Clarkson and Ned Crane occupied the box in each game, and hits were as few and far between as the proverbial angel's visits. The fielding support was superb, and when the eighth inning had been finished it was necessary to call the game, the score then being 4 to 4.

One of the prettiest games of the season was played at

Boston on Sept. 9, when, after seven innings, in which neither side scored, the game was called. Clarkson and Hutchinson were in the box, and both were on edge. It was strategy against strategy, and the test was a supreme one, with honors even in the end. It was a game in which the result depended on accident as much as anything else.

One of the most exciting games in the League arena that year was the thirteen-inning contest played at Boston on Sept. 10, the score being Boston 2, Chicago 1. The game was full of brilliant plays, in which Nash, Ganzel, Smith, Quinn, Ryan, Burns and Duffy (then with Chicago) figured. Radbourne and Tener were the opposing pitchers. So even was the work of these men that each had nine base hits charged against him; each struck out five; Tener gave four bases on balls to Rad's three. A double by Kelly, followed by Ganzel's sharp single, gave Boston a run in the first. Chicago tied in the second, on hits by Anson and Pfeffer, a base on balls to Ed Williamson, and Kelly's poor return of Burns' fly. Inning after inning followed, but no runs resulted on either side. The excitement among the spectators was intense, and when Ganzel led off with a single in the thirteenth their enthusiasm knew no bounds. Johnson, the next batter, picked out a nice inshoot, met it with the bat square and sent it at terrific speed to deep centre for as clean a hit as has ever been seen on the grounds. With nobody out and Ganzel on third, a run looked ripe. Quinn and Smith sacrificed and sent Ganzel home, Johnson going to third, where he was left by Bennett. After Tener had flied out to Quinn, Ryan got to second on a poor throw by Nash. Smith fumbled Van Haltren's easy bounder, Ryan going to third, while Van stole second. Duffy, usually a reliable batsman in a tight place, fouled out to Bennett. Anson was the next man up, and Radbourne purposely gave him a base on balls. With the bases full things looked bad for Boston. Every nerve in the vast crowd was strained at the turn of affairs, and when Fred Pfeffer came to the bat Chicago's chance looked rosy. Rad felt him out with a slow ball, and then fed a fast inshoot about shoulder high. Pfeffer hit it sharply down toward first, and Ganzel, then covering the bag, made a marvelous stop, and got to first ahead of the runner and retired the side.

Less than a week after, on Sept. 13, at the South End, another model game was played. Gruber and Radbourne were in the box, and the hits were scattered. In the ninth inning, with the score 4 to 4, the umpire called the game.

October, with its short playing season, opened bright and clear, and with only a week's play the final struggle was of the nip and tuck order. Never had there been such an exciting finish to a championship series, and the baseball public were aroused to an enthusiastic pitch over the race for premier honors between the New Yorks and Bostons, while the fight between Philadelphias and Chicago for third place was none the less exciting.

When the last day of the season of 1889 arrived, on Oct 5, New York was at Cleveland, Boston at Pittsburg and Philadelphia at Chicago. On the result of these games the relative positions of the four clubs depended. New York was successful against Cleveland and won the championship, while Pittsburg humiliated Boston and Chicago did up the visiting Philadelphias. Thus closed one of the greatest championship fights in the history of baseball.

The make-up of the 1889 team was as follows: James A. Hart, manager; Clarkson, Radbourne, Madden, Sowders and Daily, pitchers; Bennett, Ganzel, Mike Kelly, catchers; Brouthers, Quinn, Nash, Ray, C. M. Smith, infielders; Hardie Richardson, Johnson, Tom Brown. During the season Sowders was released to Pittsburg.

The whole playing season of 1890 was a succession of Black Fridays as regards financial returns, salaries, general condition of players, and public interest. The contrast from the particularly brilliant season of 1889 made the disastrous year of 1890 even more gloomy by comparison.

The disaster was due to the division and partial withdrawal of public favor from the game, due to the secession from the league of almost three-quarters of its old players, who formed a Brotherhood and a league of their own. This movement is more fully spoken of in another chapter. It is enough to say here that the Boston Club suffered with the rest of the League by the desertion of a large number of its players.



Of the team that finished a close second to the Giants in 1889, fourteen were reserved, but of the fourteen all but four jumped the reserve clause of their contract and cast their lot with the Players' League. Those who went with the Brotherhood were Radbourne, Daley, Brouthers, Quinn, Nash, Kelly, Johnson, Richardson, Madden and Brown. Bennett, Ganzel, Smith and Clarkson preferred to stay with the old club. Accordingly, when the Boston management faced the situation November 13, 1889, 14 were reserved, but of the fourteen all but four jumped a pitcher, and one infielder left of their splendid team of 1889.

After a test suit brought by New York against Ward had failed and it was settled that the season of 1890 would find the league fighting for its life, the Boston Club went to work to build up a team, having for a nucleus its two great catchers, the mighty pitching end of the famous \$20,000 battery, and an indifferent infielder.

This building up process resulted in the liberal infusion of young blood into the team, and some of the best players who ever wore the red and white of Boston donned it for the first time in 1890. Left with but one pitcher, Clarkson, the club added to its staff the peerless Nichols, who came with Manager Selee from Omaha; and Getzein, who had been pitching for Indianapolis, which city was dropped from the league before the playing season opened. Nichols had done some business with Cincinnati, but was pledged by Selee and bought for \$3,500. These two men, with Clarkson, bore the brunt of the pitching in 1890, though Taber, Fricken and Lawson pitched a game or two each.

A catcher was added in Lew Hardie, a Californian, who proved too slow for league company.

For the infield Tom Tucker, who had led the American Association in batting the previous season, was bought from Baltimore for \$3,000 and signed for a salary of \$4,000 and a bonus of \$1,500. Smith, who was the one infielder left from the team of the previous year, was assigned to second base. In Nash's shoes at third was placed "Chippie" McGarr, picked up from no place in particular, and breaking into fast company for the first time.

The infield was completed when the release of Herman Long was bought from Kansas City for \$6,700. At the same time the club made the biggest bargain in its history when it purchased from Milwaukee for \$700 the release of Lowe, who was used as a general utility man.

There was more trouble in picking up an outfield, and this department was weak all the season. Martin Sullivan was signed early. He had been in the Chicago team in 1886, 1887 and 1888, taking the famous trip around the world with that club in the winter of 1888-90. In 1889 he had been with Indianapolis and, with Getzein, came to Boston when the players of that club were divided. It is interesting to note that in the season of 1890 he played 121 games in the Boston outfield and led the league outfielders in the official fielding averages. Sullivan fell off in his work the next year and played in but 16 games. He died in 1893, aged 32.

Patsey Donovan was bought from the London, Ont., Club for \$2,250, and Walter Brodie from Hamilton for \$1,000. Paul Hines was also signed for the outfield, but not till mid-season.

With a team composed practically of new players Boston opened the season at home April 19. Brooklyn was the opposing team and was defeated. In this game Long made his debut in a Boston uniform, and gave a hint as to his future brilliant career by fielding superbly and making two home runs. For a week all went well, and at its close Boston was tied with Philadelphia and Cincinnati for first place. In May the team slumped badly, due in part to injuries which put Clarkson, Ganzel, Long, Lowe and Donovan temporarily on the hospital list. The team fell rapidly and were passed before the end of the month by Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago and Brooklyn. In May 13 games were lost and 10 won, the team percentage falling off from .667 and .429. In June Boston won 17 and lost 8; in July the winnings were 21 and the losses 8, and in August 16 games were won to 8 lost. These winnings bettered Boston's standing, the team passing Chicago and taking fourth place in the latter part of June, while Cincinnati's slump in July allowed Boston to climb another notch. The August campaign was marked by

a rally at the bat and in the field, which landed Boston second, Philadelphia falling to the rear by a bad slump, and Brooklyn, the coming champions, going into the lead.

September brought disaster, for Boston played ragged ball and was passed by Philadelphia and Chicago. The slump continued during the few October games, and before the season closed, October 4, Cincinnati had also forged ahead of Boston, who finished fifth, ahead of New York, Cleveland and Pittsburg. Brooklyn won the pennant.

Reviewing the year it is seen that Boston was more successful abroad than at home: led in percentage of extra innings games won; played more extra innings games than any other team; shut out opposing teams in more games (13) than any other club, and excelled in games won by a single run. The final standing of the Bostons may be traced to the fact that not a member of the team reached the .300 mark in batting, for no less than ten Boston players fielded above the .900 mark. The record of the team in 1890 was 133 games played; 76 won; 57 lost; an average of .571. The team average at the bat was .258, Tucker and Brodie being tied for the lead at .295; and the team average in the field was .923.

The record of the pitchers for the year showed Getzein most effective, with 23 games won and 15 lost, an average of .605. Nichols came next with 27 games won and 19 lost, an average of .587. Clarkson won 25 games and lost 18, an average of .581.

During the season of 1890 the Boston Club engaged in a number of memorable games worthy of finding place in permanent baseball history. The most noteworthy was that on the Polo Grounds, New York, May 12, which was won, 1 to 0, by New York in the thirteenth inning, when Mike Tiernan drove a new ball over the centre-field fence for a home run. Nichols and Rusie were the opposing pitchers. Nichols struck out eleven men and Rusie twelve. The game was kept from being a one-sided victory for New York long before extra innings by the marvelous fielding of Long at short.

The death of the Players' League after the season of 1890 threw a great number of players on the baseball market, and

reorganization was in order all along the line. The task was especially a giant one in Boston, where the Association put in a rival club, playing on the old Congress Street Players' League grounds, but Manager Selee took the players assigned him, and with these as a nucleus built up a pennant-winning team that has been ever since the pride of Boston and a great factor in every pennant race up to the present time.

He increased his pitching staff by the addition of Staley, in 1890 with the Pittsburg Players' League team, who proved a winner and ably filled the place of Getzein, whose effectiveness was far from being that of the previous year. Tucker and Long were retained in the infield, but Nash came back to his old place at third, replacing McGarr; and Quinn was once more stationed at second, while Smith had to go. The greatest strengthening took place in the outfield, however, where Lowe—his possibilities as a second-baseman yet undreamed of—was made a fixture in Sullivan's place, and Harry Stovey, the brilliant fielder and hard hitter of the Boston Players' League Club, was placed in right field.

Boston made an inspiring start, winning six out of eight games in April and being tied with Cleveland for the lead at the end of the month. May was a month of disaster, and in three weeks Boston fell to fifth place. The closing week of the month showed some improvement, and as the clubs were all well bunched the team climbed back to third, Chicago being in the lead, with Pittsburg second. The record for the month was 11 games won and 14 lost. Early in June Boston struck a winning gait, and it was admitted that the fight would be between Boston and Chicago.

On June 13 Boston went into the lead with a percentage of .624, Chicago being nearly 50 points behind. This was due to the winning of the Chicago series at the South End. During June Boston won 13 out of 25 games, Brooklyn being a stumbling block in Boston's path. The two teams played four extra inning games inside of three weeks, each team winning two. Chicago had won back the lead again, but Boston moved along steadily toward the championship during July, winning 15 out of 22 games played, and moving up to within seven points of Chicago July 25.

The league race at this time was the most interesting of any period in the season. All the clubs were playing grand ball, and the closeness of the fight may be judged from the fact that only 168 points separated Chicago, the leader, and Pittsburg, the then tail-end.

In July Boston went to Chicago and the games were fought out to the limit. July 15 Chicago, with Hutchinson in the box, beat Boston, Staley pitching, in 10 innings, 6 to 5. The next day Chicago again won, 8 to 7, this time in 12 innings. Hutchinson again pitched for Chicago and Clarkson for Boston. Boston made two runs in the first of the twelfth inning, but a couple of errors in the last half gave Anson three runs and the game. This gave Boston a set-back, and Chicago continued in the lead. Again during August Boston moved up on Chicago, only to receive a direct set-back when Chicago defeated her, 3 to 2, in 13 innings and 6 to 5 in 10 innings at the South End, Aug. 6 and 7. Boston clung to second place with bull-dog tenacity, however, and would not be shaken off. In July the team won 15 out of 22 games; and in August won 17 out of 26; a hot place which kept them pressing the leaders. Only the direct knock-downs at Chicago's hands kept them from assuming the lead.

When September opened Chicago was looked on as the probable winner, but by an old-time Boston rally, in which 23 games out of 30 were won, Boston passed Anson's men and took the lead. This was not accomplished until the closing week of the season, for when this opened Chicago led Boston 13 points. The Colts had a week of continued disaster, however, losing two out of three to Cleveland and three straight to the tail-end Cincinnati team. On the other hand the work of the Bostons during the same period was magnificent. They won every game except the last one, and took the pennant, with 87 games won and 51 lost, a percentage of .630, the lowest, by the way, that ever won a league pennant.

The Boston Club did work in the field which fully entitled it to the pennant. No series was lost except that to Chicago. From Brooklyn and New York no less than 30 games out of 40 were won. Pittsburg was defeated in the uncompleted series

16 to 3; and the Phillies were also easy in spite of their high standing. As has been so often the case, Boston found in the weak Cleveland and Cincinnati teams her toughest opponents. The Bostons lost the Chicago series, 13 games to 7. Of these 13 defeats 4 were the extra inning games referred to.

Boston was pitched into the championship by Clarkson, Staley and Nichols, who were the greatest trio of pitchers in the league. Clarkson pitched 53 games, winning 34, a percentage of .642. Staley pitched 27 and won 19, a percentage of .636. Nichols pitched 49 games and won 30, a percentage of .638. This was the model pitching record of 1891.

Long led Boston at the bat with an average of .287, while seven men batted .250 or better. No regular player fell below .900 in fielding average.

The season of 1892 saw the amalgamation of the League and Association organizations, and after two years of divided interest the Boston baseball-loving public was enabled to devote all its sympathies and hopes to one team, and that the crack club of the country. The decrease in the number of major league clubs to twelve in one organization enabled Manager Selee to strengthen his team materially, and the year saw a number of notable changes.

"Happy Jack" Stivetts, who had been pitching for the St. Louis Association team for two years, was added to the pitching staff, and made his first appearance in a Boston uniform. The outfield got a lively shaking up, Brodie and Stovey being let go, and their places being filled by the bringing together in one team of the "Heavenly Twins," Hugh Duffy and Tom McCarthy, who were destined to a brilliant career as Boston players. Duffy had already many friends who had watched him work as a member of the Boston Association team, to which he came from Chicago. McCarthy came from St. Louis with Stivetts. Of course, both were Boston boys. It was during this year, too, that the mighty Clarkson lost his effectiveness, and was finally released to Cleveland.

The novel features in the season's plans included the twelve-club league, which has endured, and the double championship





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season, which was abandoned after the one year's trial of 1892.

Boston opened the playing season in Washington April 12 with an easy winning, and the end of the first week saw Boston and New York tied for the lead, each team still having to lose its first game. The pace was too hot for the New York club, however, and the beginning of May found Boston with a clear lead. Boston was playing championship ball from the start, and was in the pennant hunt from the beginning to the close of the first season. So fast was the pace set by Boston that they were never headed. At the end of April they led with a percentage of .846; at the end of May it was .750; at the end of June it was .714, and at the close of the first season July 14 it was .703, with Brooklyn a bad second. The result was never in doubt.

When the second season opened, July 15, the fast pace the Bostons had cut out left them in bad condition. The pitchers' arms were sore, and the team was not keyed up to concert pitch. A knockdown at the hands of the St. Louis Browns to the tune of 20—3 started a slump that landed Boston in sixth place by the end of July, when Brooklyn led, with Cleveland, the coming winner, third. Boston rallied in August and considerably bettered her standing, and in September the team went to the front with a rush. Cleveland, who had taken the lead August 4, was playing snappy ball, however, and would not yield the lead. Cleveland won the second championship of the year, with Boston hot after them.

A series of nine games was agreed on to settle the question of supremacy. The series opened in Cleveland October 17, when eleven innings were fought to a draw, neither side scoring. Stivetts allowed Cleveland but four hits and gave four bases. Young was hit but six times and gave no bases. A short passed ball by Zimmer was the only error in a notable game. Next day Boston won 4—3, Staley and Clarkson pitching. On October 19 Stivetts and Young renewed their duel and Boston won, 3—2. The scene of hostilities then was changed to Boston, where Boston made it five straight by scores of 4—0, 12—7 and 8—3. The pitchers were Nichols and Cuppy, Stivetts and Clarkson, Nichols and Young. This gave the pennant for the year to Boston.

A review of the season shows that Boston won the championship handily on the basis of a single season, for the club won 102 and lost 48 games out of 150, an average of .680 for the season. The number of games won, 102, is a league record for victories. Cleveland was nine games behind on the record for the fall season.

Of the 11 series in which 14 games each were scheduled Boston lost only the uncompleted Philadelphia series, and that only by 6—7. The other series were: Cleveland, 8—6; Brooklyn, 9—5; Cincinnati, 8—5; Pittsburg, 7—6; Chicago, 10—4; New York, 11—3; Louisville, 12—2; Washington, 11—3; St. Louis, 7—7; Baltimore, 13—0. In their stand at the South End grounds Boston won 53 games and lost 25; while on the road they won 49 and lost 23.

Boston practically carried only three pitchers in 1892, as Clarkson was released to Cleveland after pitching 16 games for Boston. Stivetts, Nichols and Staley did the major part of the work. Stivetts was in the box in 47 games, of which he won 33, a percentage of .702. Nichols came next with 35 victories in 51 games, a percentage of .686. Staley won 24 out of 35 games, an average of .686. Of the other games, Clarkson won 9 out of 16, an average of .563, and Viall won the single game he pitched. It was a wonderfully strong pitching staff.

One of the strongest departments in Boston's game during the season of 1892 was the base running. Boston stole no less than 358 bases, ranking third. This is the highest position Boston has ever attained in base stealing comparisons with the other league clubs.

During the season of 1893 the Boston Club won its third consecutive championship, though analysis of the season's play reveals a different cause for their winning from that of the previous year. In 1892 good pitching was the keystone of success. In the season of 1893 the new factor in baseball that was just beginning to be talked of became in large measure responsible for the third winning. This was team work.

In commenting on the champion Bostons for 1893 the venerable father of baseball, Henry Chadwick, says: "The Boston

team led all opponents in team work; that is, they excelled all opposing teams in playing for the side, and that involves team work alike in the batteries of the club, in their fielding, and above all in their batting and base running. It was in the latter two specialties that they particularly led. It was the combination of headwork play in batting, base running and fielding which made them successful, their team including a quartette of brainy players in strategic skill which no other club equalled. Good management and able captaining aided in the success of the team."

In connection with Mr. Chadwick's opinion of the team it is worthy remark that the reason that made the attainment of such team work possibly was the fact that from start to finish Boston did not release a player, something phenomenal in baseball history. At the beginning of the season Merritt replaced Kelly in the corps of backstops, while Gastright was given a trial as a pitcher. Quinn was let go from the infield and "Link" Lowe during this season began his brilliant career as guardian of the keystone of the infield. To take Lowe's place in the outfield "Cliff" Carroll was signed. These were the only changes, and the men got together early in the year, working like a machine throughout.

Boston began the year by making a practice trip to Charlottesville, Va., as early as April 7. Rain prevented the first scheduled game in New York, but April 28 Boston made a winning start in Gotham. The brief April campaign ended with Boston fifth, but May had not progressed very far when Boston jumped into her accustomed place in the van. By the end of the month Boston had climbed to third, being led only by Pittsburg and Brooklyn. Early in June Boston sprinted and won second place, but fell off to fourth again within a week, so close was the race. Boston rallied well, however, and the end of the month saw them tie Philadelphia and Brooklyn for the lead with an average of .654.

For four days the triple tie continued, the three teams running on a dead level. On the fifth day Philadelphia and Brooklyn were each beaten and Boston went into the lead. Next day Philadelphia worked up abreast and July 8 passed

the Bostons. This lead was held till July 17, when Boston once more forged ahead and was never again headed. From this time on it was a runaway race, Boston reaching a percentage of .701, August 19, leading her nearest rival 104 points at the end of August, and touching her highest figure September 11, when the record was .717, or 115 points more than the percentage of the second club in the race. With such a lead and the pennant being already secure, the players grew careless and ragged. There was insubordination, but this was promptly quelled by the management, and although the percentage dropped to .662 at the end of September, the team was not headed and finally won with an average of .667, just five games ahead of the Pittsburg runners-up.

Boston made her winning spurt earlier this season than usual. On the first trip they won 7 out of 13; on the first Western trip they won 12 out of 18, though they lost three out of four in New York on the way home. After returning to the South End they won nine straight, lost the tenth, and on the next trip won 12 out of 13, giving the club the phenomenal record of 21 victories in 23 games. It was this splendid spurt that gave the team its secure standing at the head of the league list.

This showing is all the more remarkable when we consider that Boston had but one pitcher in good condition. This was Nichols, who ranked with the leading pitchers. Stivett stood thirty-second in the averages, and Staley thirty-ninth; yet Boston defeated clubs with pitchers who ranked high in the averages. This illustrates the fact that Boston's strength lay in team work rather than individual work.

The year was a great success financially as well as in other respects. The old prejudice, relict of the Brotherhood war, had been broken and local pride asserted itself so strongly that 78,564 patrons passed the turnstiles at the 25 home games early in the season. In the four games Boston played at Philadelphia over 33,000 persons paid admission, showing the sort of an attraction the team was on the road.

From the standpoint of sport the champions won all their series with the Eastern teams and four out of the six Western



series. Boston tied with Cincinnati and lost an unfinished series to Pittsburg, 4—6.

At the close of this season Boston went barn storming through the West, Selee leaving the club at Chicago, and Barnie managing the trip through to San Francisco.

The three-time champions were obliged to yield their laurels to Baltimore in 1894, that year marking the beginning of the great team which since that time has been the pride of the Maryland city. This falling off was due to a variety of causes, among them being the crippling of Catcher Bennett in January by a railroad accident. There was also a general let-down in the work of the batteries, Nichols and Ganzel being about the only team that could be depended on for winnings. A tendency to noisy coaching also had an ill effect on the team work at the bat. Besides this, the team was up against the greatly strengthened combinations of New York and Baltimore, and seemed to have lost their late-season rallying power.

Bennett was greatly missed as a backstop, and Ryan and Connaughton were signed to fill out that department. Connaughton proved a failure, and Merrit's work secured him his release in mid-season. Ryan was only an indifferent success. Fred Tenney was also signed in this year. To strengthen the pitching corps Lovett and Lampe were signed, but neither did well enough to finish the season with the team, while Staley was so ineffective that he was let go at the season's end. The infield remained intact, but "Cliff" Carroll was replaced in the outfield by Jimmy Bannon, who rapidly became the idol of the right-field bleachers.

Though finally relegated to third place, outside the Temple Cup money—that trophy being first offered in this year,—the team put up a hard fight from April to September. The club seldom stood lower than third, and by an old-time rally won the lead in August, though they failed to hold it because of an unprecedented slump in the closing month of the season. The falling off is best told by the record of series. Of the 11 series seven were won and four tied. New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and St. Louis each tied a series, the Boston Club playing out its full schedule of games, something without precedent in former league





BOSTON REDS ~~B~~ CHAMPIONS '92

history, but which was equalled by the New York Club in the same year, and bids fair to be again equalled by Boston in the present year of 1897. Against the Western clubs Boston won 48 and lost 24 games. Against the Eastern clubs the record was 35 won and 25 lost. It is of interest to note that the champion Baltimores were easily taken into camp, the series showing eight games out of 12 won by the ex-champions.

The season opened by Boston defeating Brooklyn at the South End April 19, and the end of the month saw Boston tied with Cleveland and St. Louis for the lead. Baltimore was fifth and New York no better than ninth. During May the Boston Club fell off in its work, and at the end of the month stood fourth, Baltimore being third and New York sixth.

It was during this month that Boston started the epidemic of grandstand fires that deprived four league clubs of their stands. On May 14 a fire started in some rubbish beneath the right field bleachers during the third inning of a game with Baltimore. It spread rapidly and not only destroyed the bleachers and the \$75,000 stand, but escaped all control and swept over an area of 12 acres, destroying about 170 buildings and necessitating the summoning of aid from neighboring cities. The money loss was about \$1,000,000, though luckily no lives were lost. This fire made it necessary to transfer some games, but a majority of the games scheduled for Boston were played off on the Congress street grounds.

In June both Baltimore and Boston moved up to the head of the class, Boston being 45 points behind the leader's average of .712 at the end of the month. July saw Boston make a winning spurt, and by the end of the month the Baltimores had been ousted from first place and Boston was in the lead with a percentage of .659, while Baltimore was second and New York third. Indeed the race was over as far as the other nine clubs were concerned after July 5. August saw a hot race among the three leaders, and it was a case of see-saw in the lead. At the end of the month Baltimore, with as many wins as Boston and two less defeats, had passed into the lead, which was held by the Orioles till the finish. Boston was on the down grade, however,

and a week later, September 6, New York also passed Boston. The fight for second place between the ex-champions and the Giants was the feature of the September campaign, but inferior work lost Boston the right to participate in the Temple Cup series.

The pitching records show Nichols most effective, he winning 33 out of 45 games, an average of .717. Stivett won 26 out of 40 games, an average of .650; but Staley won only 13 out of 27 games, an average of .481. Among the pitchers who were tried out and let go were Stephens, Lovett, Hodson and Temple. Lovett and Hodson won more games than they lost.

Memorial Day of this year was a notable one, for in the morning Boston batted out eight runs in the eighth inning and won a seemingly lost game. In the afternoon Lowe made a league batting record by cracking out four home runs and a single, five times at bat. This work has since been equalled twice, once by Larry Twitchell and in 1896 by Delehanty at Chicago. It has once been surpassed by Botemus of Buffalo, with four home runs and a double. Another notable event of this year was the invention by McCarthy of the "trapped fly" in the outfield. It was first tried in the ninth inning of a Pittsburg game at the South End August 15, and a triple play resulted. A benefit game to the crippled Bennett, which netted the veteran nearly \$6,000, was one of the features of the year. In this year Duffy led the league in batting.

Although the Boston Club had finished third in the preceding year and had played to good crowds at home and abroad, it was determined that the club should be strengthened, and a liberal infusion of new blood was added to the team for 1895. Naturally after the pitching weakness of 1894 much attention was given to building up a competent corps of twirlers, and four new men were signed for box duty. These were Jimmy Sullivan, who had pitched Providence into the championship the previous year; Wilson from the Pottsville, Pa., Club; Harry Dolan, the Portland, Me., southpaw, and Sexton, the crack Brown University pitcher, who had pitched to Fred Tenney in many a hard-fought victory on Lincoln Field. Warner, a Wilkesbarre catcher, was

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THE 1896 TEAM ON SOUTHERN TRIP.



also signed, and Nyce was bought from Pottsville as a substitute infielder. Jimmy Collins, a young outfielder whose third-base possibilities were yet hidden under a bushel, was purchased from Buffalo and the team was complete.

With this heavy addition to the pay-roll the followers of the Boston team looked for a successful season. The team was sent South for preliminary work, and after a couple of weeks at Columbia, S. C., did a bit of barnstorming with the Washington Club. The Bostons then came North to open what proved one of the most disappointing seasons in the club's history, for, while they were considered in ante-season predictions a one-two-three factor, they barely finished in first division. This was due in part to the bad start occasioned by the reversal of the schedule, which sent the Eastern clubs West at the close of the first home-and-home series, but more especially to cliques and jealousy and internal dissensions in the team. Indeed, it actually came to an open rupture between two players.

In April Boston could do no better than break even in the few games played, a showing which gave them a share in a four-cornered tie for fifth place. In May the team was campaigning in the West, and though it won 12 games out of 21, it fell off to seventh place before the end of the month, Boston making the best record of any league club by winning 17 out of 23 games. This spurt allowed Boston to cut down the leaders and herself take the lead, with Baltimore close behind. That was the last time Boston figured in the race except as possibilities went. The pace in July was set by Cleveland, while for the month nine clubs made better showings than Boston, who lost 15 out of 25 games and fell with a dull thud to sixth place. The end of July found Cleveland in the lead, though Pittsburg was close behind, and Baltimore was lying back third.

Except for four straight defeats in Baltimore, beginning August 13, Boston did not do so badly in August. The team lost 12 and won 17 games, moving up a notch to fifth. It was in this month, however, that Baltimore forged ahead by winning 23 out of 27 games. September saw Boston's finish, the club dropping 15 games out of 28 and barely beating Pittsburg out for



first division honors. The record for the season was 71 games won and 60 lost, an average of .542.

Boston played her schedule out bar one with Brooklyn. Of the 11 series six were won, one was tied and four were lost. The Baltimore Club proved Boston's worst stumbling block, the series standing 10—2 in favor of the champions. Philadelphia outplayed Boston, who won 5 and lost 7 against the Phillies. The series with Brooklyn stood 7—4 against Boston and the Cincinnati series was lost 5—7. Cleveland was tied, and the other series were won, though often by a slender margin.

In the season of 1895 Boston used eight pitchers. Nichols proved most effective, pitching in 27 victories and 16 defeats, an average of .628. He was equally effective against all comers. Sullivan won 11 out of 20 games, an average of .550. He was most effective against Chicago. "Cozy" Dolan also pitched 11 victories and 9 defeats, having the best record of any Boston pitcher against the weaker clubs of the second division. Stockdale, Wilson, Yerrick and Sexton were more or less frosts, and were pitched in but few games. Of the two games won from the Orioles, Nichols and Dolan are each credited with one.

So far as batting went, Duffy again led the team, but was ranked no better than 18 in the league. Duffy's average was .352. Bannon, Long and Lowe were the only other Boston players to bat over .300. Among the fielders Lowe led the second basemen with fielding figures of .957, but the figures credited the outfielders showed weakness in two positions and foreshadowed the changes made by the club the following year.

One thing notable during the year was the epidemic of matrimony that broke out among the players, Duffy, Ryan, Young, Tenney and Sullivan joining the ranks of the Benedicts.

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The result of the previous season showed plainly that a shake-up was needed in the Boston team if the management wished it to be a factor in the race of 1896. Accordingly a most radical move was made when at the league meeting in the latter part of 1895 a deal was made with the Philadelphia Club by which Captain Nash of Boston, once the acknowledged king of third base-

men, was exchanged after 11 years of continuous service, for Hamilton, the crack base runner and run getter of the Quaker City Club. Boston was in a position to make this deal through a strange series of chance happenings.

It will be remembered that a young outfielder named Collins had been signed from Buffalo at the opening of the previous year. He had been tried out in right field, and for one reason or another, and partly because of the hostility of the press, had made a flat failure of it. He was let go to Louisville with a "string" on him. That club used him in the outfield, and one day, the Colonels being in sore straits for a third baseman, Collins was stationed at third purely as an experiment. His success was instantaneous, and the press of the entire country sung his praises as the coming third baseman. At the completion of the Nash-Hamilton deal, Collins was recalled from Louisville and given a chance at third, where he has become the peer of any, and by many is believed to be in a class by himself.

Hamilton replaced McCarthy, who was released to Brooklyn; but though Bannon was a weak spot in right and Tenney played the field in half the games, no opportunity presented itself to further strengthen the outfield.

The pitching corps was strengthened by the addition of Lewis, a Williams College pitcher, who joined the Bostons upon his graduation, and of Klobedanz, the crack New England League southpaw. Mains was also given a trial, but proved a failure, as did Yerrick and Dolan. Another notable addition to the team was Martin Bergen, who was drafted from Kansas City.

With the club thus strengthened and all hands playing good ball at Charlottesville in the early spring, the outlook for a pennant-winner was never better. Duffy succeeded Nash as captain, and worked hard for success. Nevertheless it must be here set down that the season was a great disappointment to the followers of the game in Boston.

At the start Boston showed well up among the leaders, standing third at the end of April. During May the team fell off a trifle, winning 13 and losing 10 games, a showing that was surpassed for the month by four other clubs. As a result the team

dropped to fifth, which position was held on Decoration Day of 1896. June showed a decided turn for the better, 14 games out of 22 being won and the team advancing to fourth place with a percentage of better than .600.

A disastrous campaign in July saw Boston victor in but 10 games out of 27, than which only three other clubs did worse in July. As a result Boston fell back to sixth, with a percentage of .536, which was 142 points behind the excellent average of Cincinnati, who made a splendid spurt in July and became the favorite for the flag. During August the Bostons took a fresh start, winning 15 games out of 25, than which only Baltimore and New York did better, and increased her percentage to .546, which tied Pittsburg for fifth place. Again in September the Bostons came strong again, and won 15 games out of 23, gaining fourth place, where the club eventually finished.

During this season Boston found Chicago the hardest team to whip, and took but three games out of 12 from Anson's team. Beside the Chicago series, Boston lost her series with Cincinnati, 5—7, and with Cleveland, 5—6, one game being left unplayed. Baltimore was defeated 7—5, and the same winning was made against Pittsburg, Philadelphia, New York and Washington. St. Louis and Louisville were bested 8 games to 4, and Brooklyn lost 10 games out of 12 to Boston.

The brunt of the pitching in 1896 was borne by Nichols, Stivetts and Sullivan, though five other pitchers' names appear on the roll, among them Klobedanz and Lewis. Nichols pitched 45 games and won .667 of them, or 30. Stivetts' average was .629, he winning 22 and losing 13. Sullivan won 11 and lost 13, a percentage of .458. Klobedanz, who came to Boston in the fall, pitched 10 games, winning 6.

During this year Hamilton led the Boston batsmen with an average of .363, which made him seventh in the league. Besides Hamilton, eight others hit .300 or better. Canzel led the catchers of the year in fielding averages.

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The past year has been the most successful financially and from the standpoint of sport the Boston team has ever known.

Most successful financially because the team has played to more people at home than ever before, while it has been the best drawing club in the league while on the road. Most successful from the standpoint of sport because, whatever the result of the final week of the season, which is beginning as these final words are written, the followers of the team have had a run for their money and the greatest race on record, the Chicago-Boston race of 1891 being insignificant beside it.

The year has seen radical changes in the personnel of the team. Dolan's release at the beginning of the year just after the team returned from spring practice at Savannah, Ga., left the club with Nichols, Stivetts, Klobedanz, Lewis and Sullivan as pitchers. Ryan had been let go the previous season, and after Bannon's release and Tenney's assignment to right field, the catching department was strengthened by the addition of Yeager and Lake. The signing of Stahl for the outfield gave the management an opportunity to make a radical change in the infield, which had been in contemplation for some time, namely, the supplanting of Tucker at first by a stronger hitter, better base runner and brainier player far, in Tenney.

With a strong team and prospects bright for a good season, Boston opened the season at home, April 19, with defeat at the hands of the Phillies, in spite of a ninth-inning rally which all but won the game. After this game the team left for Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington, where a long string of defeats landed Boston at the tail end, to the despair and disgust of the Boston lovers of the game. Once home again the team braced and started out bravely to pick up a field of eleven clubs. A good record at home and a good start in the West cut down the field rapidly, and May 15 found Boston sixth, and the end of May saw them pass two more rivals. June 1 Boston passed Pittsburgh and was third. Six days later Cincinnati was ousted from second place and Boston went gunning for Baltimore, who, up to this time, was heralded as an easy winner and as being in a class by herself. On this date Baltimore's leading average was .735, while Boston could boast .667.

Though in June the press began to wake up to the fact of

Boston's strength and to speak of Boston as the coming champions, the chase proved a long one, and not till June 21, when New York knocked the Orioles down twice in a double-header at Baltimore, did Boston, by a win in Brooklyn, pass the Orioles and go into the lead. Next day the positions were reversed, but again, June 23, Boston passed Baltimore. It was at this juncture that the champions came to the South End for their first series, and remarkable crowds saw memorable games. By taking two out of three Boston clinched her lead, where she held it through the long Western trip that followed in spite of three straight defeats in Chicago, which made the Boston rooters turn gray in three days.

The end of July found Boston leading Baltimore .696 to .662, but the Orioles closed the gap rapidly, and the opening of the Western clubs in the East found them only three points in the rear. Cleveland helped Boston out by shutting Baltimore out in two games at this juncture, staving off the time when the Orioles should move up abreast Boston. The Bostons clung to the lead until August 26 and 27, when the same Cleveland team came to the South End and by taking two games, knocked Boston out of the lead. At the end of August Baltimore still held the lead by a narrow margin, but September 3 Boston won it back by taking a double-header from Chicago, Baltimore having unexpectedly lost to St. Louis in 10 innings the day before.

Boston's lead continued till Labor Day, when Breitenstein won the morning game for Cincinnati and, as Baltimore won two from Pittsburg, knocked Boston down into second place again. Things ran along this way, Baltimore holding a slender margin of lead, until Baltimore was beaten two out of three in Gotham, while Boston won two out of three from Brooklyn at the South End. That put Boston only one point behind the leaders, and, accompanied by 150 Boston rooters and the good will of 10 league cities, the Bostons left for the crucial series in Baltimore. By winning the first game, 6—4, Boston forged into the lead September 24, but the lead was short-lived, as the Orioles won next day, 6—3. September 27, the last week of the league season, opened with the two leading clubs a single

point apart and scheduled to play the last game of their series one with another, the most dramatic scene in league history. This history might be kept back long enough to get the result of that game, but the writer prefers not to know the result as he finishes his task. The pennant of 1897 is the prize hung up, and may the best team win!

Whatever of success Boston has attained in the season of 1897 has been due largely to the tremendous rallying power of the team at the bat. Game after game has been snatched from the fire after it was almost lost. Then there has been great pitching, with Klobedanz, Nichols and Lewis doing the major share of the work. Behind it has been gilt-edged fielding, and good luck in not having players long out of the game because of injuries. Long has been out some time, but the opportune acquisition of Allen left the infield nearly as strong as ever.

The team has been a winner at home and abroad. Its record at the South End grounds is 54 victories in 66 games, two each being lost to Baltimore, New York, Cleveland and Washington; one each to Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Louisville, and no game being lost to St. Louis, Chicago and Pittsburg. During the first trip of the Western clubs, two postponed games and 16 straight victories was the record, a clean sweep being made of the six Western clubs. On the second trip of the Western teams 16 out of 20 games were won, a showing for the season of 32 victories and 4 defeats in the home stand against the West.

In the West the Boston Club was less fortunate, of course, but still made a very strong showing. On the first trip 12 games were won and five lost, one being postponed. On the second trip nine games were won and 10 lost, the total showing 21 games won and 15 lost of the 36 games played on the road in the West.

Against the Eastern clubs no such analysis is at this writing possible, for Boston has yet to complete her series in Baltimore and Brooklyn. At the South End, however, of the 30 games scheduled with the Eastern teams, 22 have been won and eight lost.

The Boston Club has won at this writing 10 of her 11 series against individual rival clubs. One series, that with Baltimore,



Boston stands to lose or tie, the series standing 5—6 before the last game. One other series, that with Brooklyn, is yet incomplete, but Boston has won enough games already to win the series. The series record of the year with the result of one Baltimore game and three Brooklyn games to be added follows:—

With Baltimore, 5—6; New York, 8—4; Cincinnati, 9—3; Cleveland, 7—5; Brooklyn, 7—2; Washington, 7—5; Pittsburg, 10—2; Chicago, 8—4; Philadelphia, 10—2; Louisville, 9—3; St. Louis, 10—2.

The present season has been one of unprecedented success, and with the addition of three promising young pitchers in Willis, Hickman and Pittinger, the outlook for 1898 could not easily be brighter.

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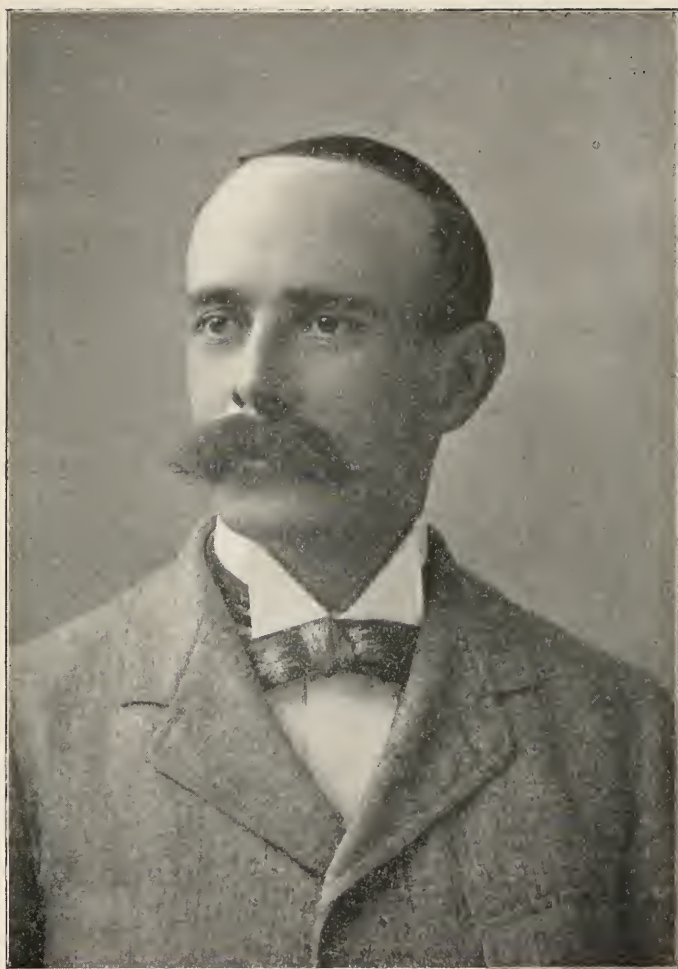
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## Part IV.

### THE 1897 TEAM.

#### MANAGER FRANK G. SELEE.

Manager Frank G. Selee, to whose persevering efforts the success of the Boston Club is due, is now closing his eighth year as manager. Under his guidance the club won the championship three times in succession, 1891-92-93, and during his term the team has finished well up in the pennant race in every season. Mr. Selee is a native of Melrose, Mass., and learned to play ball with an amateur team in that city. He was first engaged professionally in 1884 with the Waltham Club, but finished the season with Lawrence. During the seasons of 1885 and 1886 he managed the Haverhill team of the New England League, when he brought out such players as Mike Slattery, Cooney, Elmer Foster and others. In 1887 he managed the Oshkosh team which won the championship of the Northwestern League. In 1888 he managed the Omahas, and the success of the team led to his re-engagement for the following season, when the team won the championship of the Western Association. The next season he was engaged to manage the Bostons and the success of the club since that time has been wonderful. In 1890 the team finished fifth, but under Selee's management they captured the pennant in 1891 and won the emblem again in 1892 and 1893. The club finished third in 1894, in 1895 and in 1896, while the showing of the team this year has added materially to his reputation. Manager Selee is a great believer in "young blood," and his judgment of a player's ability is excellent. This is borne out by the fact that he has selected comparatively unknown men from the minor leagues and from college teams who have afterwards become league stars. The Boston Globe in a review of his work says: "In picking up such pronounced artists as Collins, Tenney, Stahl, Lewis, Bergen and Klobedanz he has formed a nucleus that is sure to give Boston a first-class team for years to come. Players such as Collins and Tenney are the finds of a lifetime, and are

worth thousands of dollars to the Boston Association. Selee is one of the few managers who came direct from a minor league and made a success in the big league."

The fact that the Bostons have always been noted for their gentlemanly deportment is due, in a great measure to the example set by Selee, who will not countenance anything that savors of rowdyism or "dirty" ball, and the standing of the club during his incumbency is a tribute as well to his skill as a manager and his credit as a man.

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### CAPTAIN HUGH DUFFY.

Left Fielder Hugh Duffy, captain of the team, was born at River Point, R. I., November 26, 1867. He joined the Bostons in 1892 and on the retirement of William Nash, was appointed captain. He is a strict disciplinarian, and his work in the field at the bat and on the bases have been important factors in the club's standing in the pennant race. Captain Duffy's first professional engagement was at Hartford in 1886. At the opening of the season of 1887 he signed with the Springfield team, with which he remained until it disbanded, when he joined Wallie Fessenden's Salem team. When Lowell bought the Salem franchise Duffy was among the players transferred, and he filled the position of shortstop in a highly satisfactory manner. He led the New England League that year in batting and base running, and stood high in the fielding averages. His work with the Salems and Lowells attracted the attention of several National League Clubs, and his release was finally secured by Chicago for 1888. Here his work was of the gilt-edge order, and he took part in seventy-one championship games, ranking high in the fielding and being credited with a batting percentage of .282, a remarkable showing for a first season in a major league. In 1889 he played in 131 championship games with Chicago, with a batting average of .311, besides having stolen 52 bases and made 35 sacrifice hits. At the time of the Brotherhood revolt Duffy cast his fortunes with the Chicago Players' League team, taking part in 137 games and closing the season with .328.



Duffy captained the Boston Association team in 1891, his club winning the championship. He signed with Boston in 1892, and with Tommy McCarthy formed the combination known as the "Heavenly Twins," a fielding duo that has seldom been equalled. In 1894 Duffy led the league in batting with a percentage of .438, besides fielding up to the .923 mark. His subsequent work with the team was of the same high order. His strength as an outfielder lies in the accurate judgment he displays in playing for batsmen. He is, as his record shows, a superb base runner, using great head work, and is one of the best exponents of team work at the bat and in the field in this country. He is not by any means a record player, and no man in the profession surpasses him as a determined winning player. Probably the greatest catch ever made by Captain Duffy was on October 16, 1895, when he signed a life contract with Miss Nora Moore, the talented daughter of Michael Moore of South Boston, and sister to Ex-Representative M. J. Moore of the same district.

Oliver Tebeau tells this interesting story about Hugh Duffy: "The most remarkable play I ever witnessed was a steal from second base home on a sacrifice fly to the outfield by Hugh Duffy in a game against St. Louis in 1891. The Boston Association team, of which Duffy was captain, were playing the Browns. Hoy was playing centre field for St. Louis. Duffy was on second base with one man out, when Farrell batted a long fly to Hoy, which he caught after a long run. As soon as he caught it Duffy started for third. He reached that point at a terrific speed, kept right on and reached home safely by a magnificent slide with a run that tied the score. I consider this the most remarkable exhibition of daring base running I have ever seen."

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#### MARTIN BERGEN.

Catcher Martin Bergen was born in North Brookfield, Mass., October 25, 1871, is five feet ten and one-half inches in height and weighs about 170 pounds. In 1893 he joined the Wilkesbarre Club of the Eastern League, but was later sold to Pittsburgh. At the close of the playing season he was signed by the

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CAPTAIN HUGH DUFFY.

Lewiston Club of the New England League and caught in 104 championship games, leading the league in catching and gaining a batting average of .336. In November of that year the Washingtons offered him a salary of \$225 a month. He had previously accepted the terms of the Kansas City team of the Western League, and after a bitter quarrel he was finally assigned to the Kansas Citys on the refunding of the money advanced. Bergen remained with Kansas City until his release was purchased by Boston in September, 1895. The consideration of the transfer was the release of Connaughton and a bonus of \$1,000 before Manager Manning would consent to let Bergen go. Bergen has proved of infinite value to the club, his work being gilt-edged. During the past season he has done the bulk of the catching for the club, and the success of the organization in the race for the championship is in no small measure due to his efforts. He is looked upon as one of the best catchers in the country, plays his position with remarkable ease and grace, and throws with wonderful accuracy and speed. He is a tower of strength to the club, and it is doubtful if his release could be purchased for any amount.

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#### CHARLES A. NICHOLS.

Pitcher Charles A. Nichols was born at Madison, Wis., September 14, 1869. He commenced his career in 1886, when he pitched for the Blue Avenue Club, at that time the leading amateur team of Kansas City. He pitched his first professional game with the Kansas City team of the Western League, in July, 1887. The following year he signed with Memphis of the Southern League, but returned to Kansas City after the Memphis Club had disbanded, and finished the season with the local club. The following year he joined the Omaha Club of the Western Association, pitching forty-nine games that season, of which forty were victories, and his wonderful work had much to do with the Omahas winning the pennant. He was sold to the Bostons in the fall of 1890, and during his first year in the major league he did wonderful work against the heavy hitters, repeatedly retiring



MARTIN BERGEN.

teams with but three or four scattered hits. One of his most notable feats that year was in the famous thirteen-inning games with New York on the Polo grounds, May 12. Though the Giants got but four hits in the game that time, Mike Tiernan won the game with a home run over the centre field fence. On August 12 of the same year Nichols shut out the Philadelphias with only three scattering singles, Charley Bennett winning the game for Boston with a home run in the twelfth inning. In a game against the New Yorks, August 17, 1891, he held the opposing batsmen down to one safe hit. He has, since joining the Bostons, been its mainstay in the box, and as pitcher, day in and day out, he cannot be excelled. His personal character is of the finest mold, and Kittridge, the Chicago catcher, voiced the sentiment of all who know the "Kid" when he said: "He is about the most perfect husband and father I ever met, and there isn't a player in the League that doesn't admire and respect him."

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#### JAMES J. COLLINS.

Third Baseman James J. Collins, one of the best natural players ever signed by Boston, was during the season of 1895 a "find" that was lauded to the skies after he accidentally bloomed as a third baseman, having been tried in the outfield without making much of a sensation. He was born Jan. 16, 1873, at Buffalo, N. Y., and received his education in St. John's College in that city. He played on several teams while at college, and on leaving that institution he joined the North Buffalo Club of the Buffalo City League, remaining with that organization until he accepted his first professional engagement with the Buffalo Club of the Eastern League in 1893, taking part that year in seventy-six championship contests, in seventy-one of which he played shortstop. He remained with the Bisons during 1894, taking part in one hundred and twenty-five championship games, all of which he played in the outfield, standing high both as a fielder and batsman. That fall his release was purchased by Boston. When the championship season of 1895 began Collins supplanted Jimmy





CHARLES A. NICHOLS.

Bannon in right field, but fell off in his batting and before the season was far advanced he was released to Louisville with the proviso that he was to be returned to Boston on demand. After joining the Colonels, Collins played in the outfield until May 31, at Baltimore, when he was tried at third base. He made a creditable showing in the position, and during the season up to the time he was recalled, he alternated in the field and at third base, with the exception of a few games played at second base. On Sept. 12, Collins played his last game with Louisville, making many sensational plays and being credited with six assists and one put out. Among some of his noteworthy performances that season might be mentioned the accepting of all of sixteen chances at second base in two games played at Washington on Sept. 3. He took part during the season in one hundred and four championship games, seventy-five of which were played at third base. He ranked second in the latter position, according to the official averages of the League.

Collins is five feet eight inches in height and weighs 153 pounds. At the time of joining the Bostons, a writer in the "Sporting Life" paid him this compliment: "Boston will not only have the best third baseman in the country, but will have one of the most gentlemanly players on the diamond." As a timely batsman, a great fielder and a player who is always in the pink of condition Collins is certainly the most desirable adjunct to a championship team. Since the time of Waterman, thirty years ago, Collins has never had an equal as an all-round third baseman.

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#### CHARLES GANZEL.

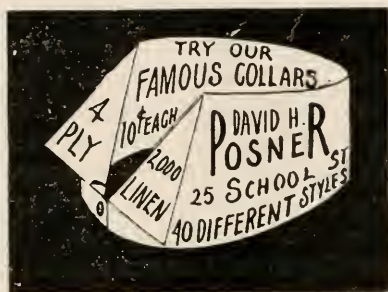
Catcher Charles Ganzel at the close of the present season completes his ninth year of continuous service with the Boston Club. He is a native of Waterford, Wis., where he first saw the light on June 18, 1862. He is a spare built man, apparently, but is remarkably active for one of his height and weight. He stands at the present time six feet in height and weighs over 180 pounds. He began his professional career with the St. Paul

Club in 1884 as a first baseman. In 1885 he was behind the bat for the Philadelphias, but on June 1, 1896, was released for alleged incompetence. He then joined the famous Detroits and developed into one of the foremost catchers of that time. He remained with the Detroits, his grand work materially aiding that club to win the pennant in 1887, and his release was purchased by Boston on the disbanding of the famous Wolverines in 1888. With Hardie Richardson, Dan Brouthers and Charley Bennett he formed the famous "Big Four" that was secured by Boston on the disbanding of the Detroits. He is in point of service the oldest player on the team, but his good work would indicate that he has not outgrown his usefulness. A peculiar thing about Ganzel's connection with the club occurred in the spring of 1895. During the preliminary season he could not condition himself owing to a cold contracted early in the year, and he was given his ten-days' notice in the middle of the season, though at the time he was rapidly rounding into shape. Before the ten-days' limit had expired a series of accidents to the other catchers made Ganzel's services imperative. His release was recalled and he caught game after game with the same brilliancy he showed in his early career. He has great range of catch, and no pitcher is too speedy for him. He is a fair batter and as a coach to young pitchers his experience has been of great value to the club.

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#### WILLIAM R. HAMILTON.

Centre Fielder William R. Hamilton was born in Newark, N. J., February 16, 1886, but is now a resident of Clinton, Mass. He is the champion base runner of the league and has led in that department for the past five seasons. He is a great "waiter," and has an eagle eye for pitched balls. He is very patient at the bat, is hard to fool, and reaches first base oftener during a season than any other player in the league. As a run getter he is almost without an equal, and his team batting, as exemplified by bunting and sacrifice hitting, has been an important factor in games won by his club. Hamilton first played with a semi-



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JAMES J. COLLINS.

professional team at Waterbury, Conn., in 1887, but in 1888 he commenced the season with Worcester of the New England League, remaining until August, when he was released to the Kansas City Club, then in the American Association. He continued with that organization until the close of the season of 1889, when the Philadelphia Club of the National League paid \$5,000 for his release. While with the Kansas City Club Hamilton distinguished himself in base running, having the highest record of any player in the profession that year. In 1890 he was virtually second in the official batting averages and led the league in 1891. He is a left-handed batsman, and in addition to being a very fast runner he is a successful slider. He manages to beat out many infield hits that in the case of slower runners would result in put-outs. One of his best batting feats was in the games between Philadelphia and Cincinnati in July, 1890. He faced the pitcher fifteen times, and went to first base no fewer than twelve times—three times on called balls, and nine times on safe hits, three of his hits being triples, and one a double. In November, 1895, Hamilton was traded for Nash, and since joining Boston has kept up the reputation he established as a winning player.

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#### HERMAN C. LONG.

Shortstop Herman C. Long was born in Chicago, Ill., April 3, 1868, and learned to play ball round the lots of his native city. He is a "natural" player and soon gained a great reputation in making astounding plays from seemingly safe hits. He covered an immense area on both ground and fly balls, and his accuracy in throwing, coupled with sensational stops, has cut off many a run from the opposing players. His first professional engagement was with the Arkansas City (Kan.) Club in 1887, and with the Emporia Club of the Western League. In 1888 he began the season with the Chicago Maroons, but his release was purchased, and he finished with the Kansas City Club of the American Association. He remained with the latter club during the season of 1889, but was released to Boston at the beginning of 1890, when



Boston paid \$6,700 for him. He was thus early in his major league career classed with such men as Ward, Glasscock, and George Smith, and his consistent work since that time fully justifies the opinions of those who watched his work before coming to Boston. A game with the Philadelphias on August 3, 1896, gives an instance of his great work. In that game he scored two of the four runs secured by Boston; in four times at bat he hit safely twice for a total of four, while in the field he accepted fourteen chances without an error—ten of which were put-outs and four assists. Long, like Jennings of Baltimore, looks after second base, handling wild-thrown balls in a phenomenal manner, and as a ground coverer and all-around player he has no superior on the baseball field to-day.

It was during 1892 that Long made one of the most remarkable catches ever seen on the diamond. With a runner on first the batsman hit a hard ground ball to the left of Long, directly over second base. Long made a great effort, but seeing that he could not catch the ball, he threw out his left foot and caught the ball on the point of his shoe with force enough to bring the ball in the air, and by a great left-hand catch he was able to get the sphere to Joe Quinn at second in time to nail the runner there. All this was done while Long was moving at top speed, and the audience went wild over the phenomenal play.

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#### ROBERT C. ALLEN.

Robert C. Allen, utility infielder, was born at Marion, O., July 10, 1867, and it was there that he first learned to play the game. He soon earned quite a local reputation and in 1887 he did his first professional work with the Mansfield Club. In 1888 he attracted the attention of Horace Phillips, who pronounced him the "find" of the season and signed him for Pittsburg for the following year. Owing to illness, however, Allen did not have an opportunity to prove his value and in May he was unconditionally released. Two weeks later he joined the Davenport (Ia.) team of the Tri-State League as manager and captain.

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CHARLES GANZEL.

and it was through his efforts that Davenport virtually won the pennant, the League disbanding three days before the close of the playing season, with the Davenports in the lead. It was during this year that Allen's clever playing was noticed by Manager Harry Wright of the Philadelphia Club, which secured his services in 1890. He was appointed captain and retained the position until his retirement. Allen's Philadelphia career made a lasting impression on the baseball world. He had sole control of the team during a portion of his stay there and it was under his regime that the Quaker City team made such a remarkable showing. After making a victorious western trip the team returned home and won sixteen successive games. It was during this year that Allen accepted over 1,000 chances at shortstop, a record which has never been equalled. In a game between Philadelphia and Cincinnati in June, 1894, Allen was struck in the face by a pitched ball, which crushed the cheek bone. The injury was so severe that he was forced to retire from the diamond at a time when he was about to reap the fruits of years of faithful service. He then went into the banking business at Paulding, O., where he resides. The excitement of the game lured him back to his old love and he was signed by the Detroit Club to captain and manage its club during the present season, but differences arising between him and the club, Allen was released. He was signed with Boston immediately as a utility man, and the wisdom of the move was made apparent when the injury to Long deprived the club of that player's valuable services. His splendid record with the Bostons shows that he is fast enough for any company. One of Allen's most notable feats while with the club was in a game against Chicago on Sept. 1 on the home grounds, when he batted in four and scored two of the seven runs secured by Boston. During the game Allen went to bat four times, getting three hits for a total of six, one of which was a home run. Owing to a weak shoulder Allen is forced to get the ball away very fast. No man living can surpass him in making running pickups. He seldom fumbles and is noted for his grip in tight places. Always cool, and possessing a perfect knowledge of the fine points of play, Allen is up to the highest league standard, and can play any infield position. He is not on the reserve list of the Boston Club.



HERMAN C. LONG.

## CHARLES T. HICKMAN.

Pitcher Charles T. Hickman, who joined the club in August of the present year, was born at Dunkard, Pa., March 4, 1876, stands 5 feet 9 1-2 inches and weighs 180 pounds. He first became prominent as a player with the University of West Virginia team and singularly enough in his early career occupied the position of catcher. One day on being called upon to pitch he demonstrated such marked ability in the box that he determined to continue in that position. He continued with the University team during 1896, but in June he joined the Newcastle Club of the Interstate League. From the start he was recognized as having wonderful pitching powers for a youngster and he mowed down the heavy batsmen of the league with rare skill. Not alone was he a remarkable pitcher, but he was the best batting pitcher of the league, and he is said to be one of the best fielding pitchers developed in recent years. He covers an immense area on short infield hits and cuts off base runners with wonderful celerity. He is a great believer in backing up basemen on thrown balls and while in the box has a snappy throw to the bases that keeps runners guessing until they fear to chance an attempt to steal a base. His release was conditionally purchased by Boston, the consideration being \$1,500 if he turned out all right. Hickman made his debut in the major league on Sept. 8, at the South End grounds in a game against the St. Louis Club. Though in the box from the seventh inning he showed conclusively that he possessed league timber, and with added experience will prove fast enough for any company.

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FRED TENNEY.

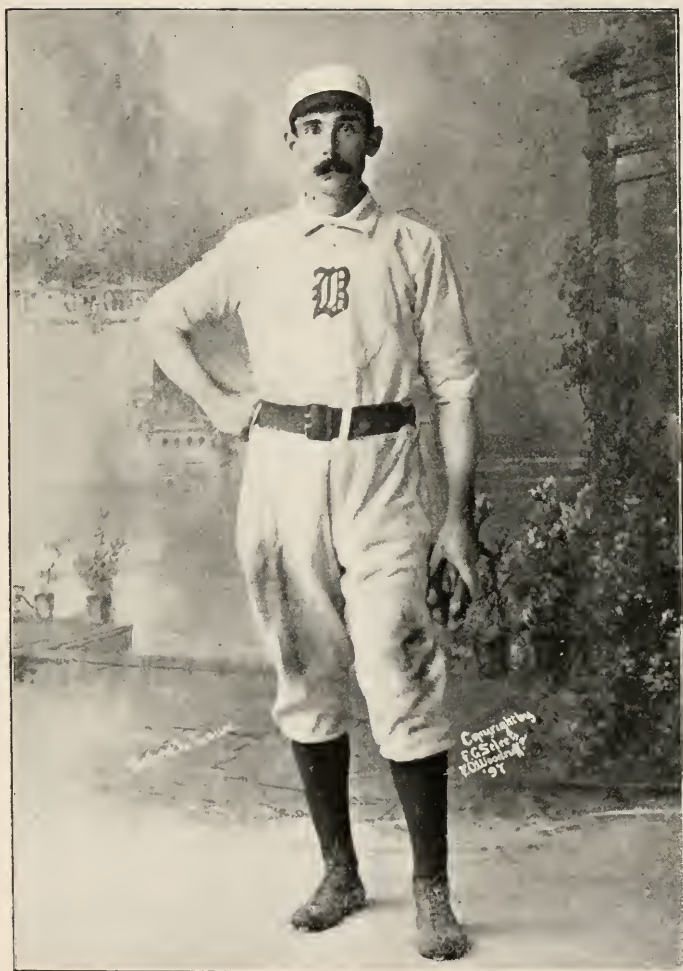
First Baseman Fred Tenney joined the Bostons in July, 1894, and became a favorite with the patrons of the South End grounds from the start. "They liked his style," says a contemporary, "and his mannerisms amused them." He had previously played with the Brown University team and Beacons, and won





WILLIAM R. HAMILTON.

praise by his energetic work behind the bat as well as with the stick. During his first season with the Bostons he failed to come up to the expectations as a catcher and was booked for release because of his poor throwing. He came around all right, and a vacancy occurring in right field he was sent into that position, which he filled acceptably during the latter part of 1896 and for a short time early in the present year, when he replaced Tucker on first. In commenting on his work at the initial bag, the Chicago News says: "If there is one member of the Boston Club who is interesting to the general run of cranks and the students of the game, that man is Fred Tenney, who is just now holding down first base on general principles. On all precedent Mr. Tenney ought to be the pink of propriety, the mold of fashion and the model of deportment and gentlemanly style for all the other players. He is the old Brown University catcher, and for four years backstopped the pitchers of that college in such a way that Boston grabbed him eagerly. As a catcher, however, he proved under the big league standard, although his batting was good and he showed himself an aggressive, scrappy player. This year Selee put Tenney on first. Here he has played a game that is the wonder and admiration of the league. Tenney's way on first is different from that of other basemen. He reaches his hands far out for the ball, and stretches his legs, so that he is farther out from the bag on every throw than any other first baseman in the league. This gives him many a put-out that would otherwise be recorded as a base hit. As soon as he gets the ball he springs from the base with upraised arm and is ready to snap the ball to any place where quick action may be required. He showed his wonderful skill and the new methods he has brought to the position recently when he caught Anson off third. Instead of throwing the ball across, Tenney dashed right at the 'Old Man,' went clear across the diamond, continually mystifying 'Uncle' that he floundered up and down and was finally caught ten feet from the bag. Tenney's actions are catlike—quick to a remarkable degree, and it is worth the price of admission to watch him play the bag. He doesn't pretend to make the wonderful scoops, the extension seizures and such plays as Tucker



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Was bliss,  
And thrilled me to my finger tips.  
Don't pout,  
She's out,  
And you are sweeter, dear, by far;  
Altho',  
She was an awful good cigar!

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FRED TENNEY.

does, but he is the first of the present generation to make first base a fast and lively job instead of a mechanical clock-work position." He has followed the Comiskey school of fielding the position, going in fast for bursts and often getting his man at second on a force play. Being a left-handed thrower, Tenney's plays made in this way are considered the new fad in baseball, especially when he can return to first base for a double play, as he did three times in one Philadelphia series in the Quaker City.

Tenney was born in Georgetown, Mass., November 26, 1871, stands five feet eight inches and weighs about 165 pounds.

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### FREDERICK LAKE.

Catcher Frederick Lake is a native of East Boston, having been born there Oct. 16, 1866. He first became prominent as an amateur in and around Boston, playing with clubs in Salem, Hingham, Lowell and other nearby cities. In 1890 he joined the Moncton Club of the New Brunswick Provincial League as catcher. His ability was brought to the attention of the Boston Club management and he was secured for the season of 1891, but was released at the end of the season to Milwaukee. In 1893 and 1894 Lake was with the Wilkesbarre team of the Eastern League, playing in 97 championship games and having a batting average of .301, and tying with Peoples at sixth place in the fielding averages. In 1895 he played in the field and caught for Haverhill. He improved in his batting the following season and ranked well up with a percentage of .343 in 96 games played with the Toronto Club of the Eastern League. His fielding also improved and he closed the season with .939 in 87 games caught. In 1896 he was with the crack Kansas City team, where he was regarded as not only a fine backstop, but a good hitter and a valuable all-round man. He remained with the Kansas Citys until June of the present year, when his release was purchased by Boston.





FRED LAKE.

## ROBERT L. LOWE.

Second Baseman Robert Lincoln Lowe was born at Pittsburg, Pa., July 10, 1868. He stands 5 feet 9 1-2 inches in height and weighs about 155 pounds. He dates his allegiance with the club from 1890. During the year and the two succeeding seasons he played in the outfield and as utility infielder. In 1893 he succeeded Joe Quinn at second base and his phenomenal work in that position makes him rank with any second baseman in the country. He is a hard and timely batter, a splendid fielder and a fine base runner. "Bobby," as he is familiarly called, is rather modest, but the history of his diamond career, as told by Charley Powers, reads like a romance. "My attention was first drawn to Lowe in 1881," he says. "At that time I was a compositor in a newspaper office in Newcastle, Pa., and Bob was the printer's devil. During that summer there was a game of ball between the printers and doctors of Newcastle and to me was assigned the task of selecting a team for the printers. Lowe was at the time a mere stripling, but he asked me to give him a chance to play. He pleaded so hard that I finally made a place for him, much to the chagrin of the old timers, who referred to Bobby as the 'kid.' Well, before the game was fairly commenced, the 'kid' had won all the honors in the field and at the bat. The next year he played with a strong amateur team in Newcastle, but owing to the fact that he was the sole support of his mother and younger sister, he was forced to give up baseball. In 1886, when I organized the club in Newcastle, I selected Lowe to catch and play third base. The following winter Lowe and I signed to play with the Eau Claire, Wis., team of the Northwestern League. His work there was something wonderful; he was in the game from the start, and as at Newcastle, he won his way into popularity in his first game. Bob, however, did not stand very well with the manager for some reason, and he was not given the chance his ability deserved. He was kept on the bench for some time, but in a game on the home grounds one of the regular fielders was injured and Bobby was substituted. He made some wonderful catches, one of which was while lying on the ground, reaching out and taking the ball in his left hand. That game



ROBERT C. ALLEN.

settled it. The club directors began to realize that the manager had been playing favorites, and the result was that Bob was assigned to a permanent place on the team, and he continued there until 1888." Lowe was playing in the outfield for Milwaukee of the Western League in the fall of 1889, when the Players' League had secured nearly all the first class baseball talent. Manager Selee, then of Omaha, recommended Lowe to Director Conant, who went to Milwaukee, saw Lowe play, and signed him for 1890. Bob played in the outfield until he replaced Joe Quinn at second base. On the second western trip, in 1896, Bobby fell while practising at Cleveland, breaking his collar bone, and causing his retirement for the rest of the season. Lowe is in all that the term implies, an ideal second baseman.

Lowe, on May 30, 1894, on the Congress street grounds, made four home runs in succession and topped off the day's batting with a single, making a total of seventeen bases in five times at bat. The opposing pitcher was Chamberlain of the Cincinnati.

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#### GEORGE YEAGER.

Catcher George Yeager hails from Cincinnati, where he was born June 4, 1873, and where he played with the crack amateur teams. His success against the best teams in and around Cincinnati attracted the attention of several minor league clubs, and he received several flattering offers, finally casting his lot with the New Haven Club in 1894. He was later released to Brockton of the New England League, but finished the season with Pawtucket, with whom he remained until Sept. 6, 1896, when he was signed with Boston. He proved a valuable all-round man for Boston, catching and playing both in and out fields in good style. Early in June of the present year while catching against the Brooklyn team at the South End grounds he was run into at the home plate by Dunn, and had his hand broken, putting him out of the game for many weeks.



GEORGE YEAGER.

## JOHN STIVETTS.

Pitcher John Stivetts, known to baseball patrons as "Happy Jack," hails from Ashland, Pa., where he was born March 31, 1868. He began his career with a club at Ashland, Pa., in 1886, and remained with that team until July, 1888, when he joined the Allentown (Pa.) club, pitching a number of games with success. In April, 1889, he signed with the York (Pa.) club, officiating in eighteen championship games and winning fifteen. In a half dozen exhibition games he won all. He was always regarded as one of the hardest hitting pitchers in the East, and when Chris Von der Ahe sought to strengthen the St. Louis Browns in 1889 he signed Stivetts. He was with St. Louis in 1890 and 1891. In the fall of the latter year he signed with Boston for the season of 1892. His initial year here was very successful and he did much to help his club win the championship. Stivetts is a giant in size, a terrific batter and a good outfielder as well as pitcher. He has been a member of the club since 1892, and during that time he has won the good will and friendship of the Boston club followers by his good nature and his willingness to take the bitter with the sweet. In luck or out, Stivetts is the same happy-go-lucky individual, ready at all times to jump into a gap, and playing always for the club instead of individual aggrandizement.

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## JAMES SULLIVAN.

Pitcher James E. Sullivan was born in Charlestown, Mass., April 25, 1869. He is about five feet ten inches in height and weighs about 155 pounds. His first appearance as a pitcher was with the St. Mary's of Charlestown in the Temperance League in 1888. In 1889 he pitched for the St. Stephen's Club, the champions of the same league. During a visit of his club to St. John, N. B., that fall he struck out twenty-one men in a game against a local club and he was immediately signed to play with the Shamrock club of St. John, which won the championship of the New Brunswick Provincial League in that and the succeeding





JOHN STIVETTS.

year. In 1891 he signed with Boston, but as the club was well supplied with pitchers at the time he was allowed to go and he finished the season with the famous Clyde Club of River Point, R. I. In 1892 he played with the Indianapolis Club of the Western League, where he remained until the middle of the season, when the league disbanded. He then joined the Providence Club of the Eastern league, remaining during the seasons of '92, '93 and '94, when he was secured by Boston. Against Baltimore in the fall of 1896 he held the home club down to two scratch hits and retired them without a run. Against New York in August of this year, he pitched twelve innings, winning the game by a score of 5—4.

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#### EDWARD M. LEWIS.

Pitcher Edward M. Lewis has had a short but brilliant career as a professional player. He is a native of Machynlleth, North Wales, and first saw the light of day at that place on Christmas day, 1872. Several years ago he entered Williams College and soon won recognition as one of the best college pitchers of recent years. His rare skill with the sphere, combined with a fair hitting ability, brought him to the front as a league possibility, and several clubs tried to secure his services. He refused to listen to any, however, until he had finished his college course. The Boston offer was the best he received, and at the close of the college year in July, 1896, he attached his signature to a Boston contract. He was notified to report at Brooklyn on July 5. The very next day he was sent in against the Louicvilles and though he lost the game, there were but six hits charged against him, and he demonstrated beyond a doubt that he had major league material in him. Later in the season he was temporarily loaned to Providence, but at the beginning of the present year he was assigned a regular place on the pitching staff, and he has taken his turn regularly in the box, winning a good percentage of victories. He is a determined, willing player, and with added experience he will develop into one of the best men in the league.



EDWARD M. LEWIS.

## CHARLES STAHL.

Right Fielder Charles Stahl was born in Fort Wayne, Ind., Jan. 10, 1873. He began his career as a pitcher for the Battle Creek Club of the Michigan League in 1894. The next season he joined the Roanoke Club of the Virginia League as a pitcher. Though winning a majority of games in that position he was called on one day to play in the outfield and his success was instantaneous and complete. He was considered one of the heaviest batters in the league and his ability attracted the attention of Manager Jack Rowe of the Buffalo Club of the Eastern League, who secured him for the season of 1896. Here again his batting won recognition and he closed the year with an average of .328. Sam Wise alone leading him. In 121 games Stahl made 135 runs, 27 doubles, 23 triples and 6 home runs; stole 28 bases and made 5 sacrifice hits. His fielding percentage was .953. His great work led Boston to purchase his release at the end of the season. The intention was to use him as a utility man, and during the early part of the present season he was on the bench most of the time. The release of Tucker and the placing of Tenney on first base gave Stahl a place on the regular team and he has played in right field since with remarkable success. He jumped into immediate favor with the public by his grand fielding and batting and he is generally regarded as the best fielding "find" of the year. He is a quiet, but none the less enthusiastic player, whose heart and soul are in his team's success. He is good on the bases, a sure catch in the field and is well qualified in all-round playing. He is splendidly built, stands five feet ten inches and weighs about 160 pounds.

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FRED KLOBEDANZ.

Pitcher Frederick Klobedanz was born in Waterbury, Conn., June 13, 1873. While quite young he developed a liking for the game and soon became noted on amateur teams around his home. His first professional work of note was with the Portland team



JAMES SULLIVAN.

of the New England League in 1892, when he made an enviable record as a pitcher. In 1893 he signed with the Dover (N. H.) Club, but finished the season with Lewiston. In 1894 Manager McDermott of the Fall River Club of the New England League signed him, and during that year he held all the clubs of the league time and time again down to four and five hits. In that year he pitched a thirteen inning game against the Haverhill Club, striking out Freeman, one of the heaviest hitters in the League, five times out of six at bat. Klobedanz not only materially assisted his club in the box, but was a terror with the bat as well. He was re-signed with the Fall Rivers in 1895, winning 28 games out of 37 played. He was the mainstay of the same club in 1896 up to the time he was secured by Boston. While with Fall River that year he pitched 23 games, winning 26. Of these he won fourteen in succession, and in a stretch of eighteen games he lost but one. In his last eleven games he struck out 63 men. He struck out ten men in one game, eight men twice; in three games seven men, and six times he struck out six men in a game. His fielding percentage was .923. His batting average was .366 with a total of .467. He made sixteen doubles, two triples and six home runs. In 1895 Klobedanz pitched against the St. Louis team at Fall River, and his work so impressed Roger Connor that he offered a round figure for his release, but Fred refused to leave the city. In June, 1896, the Bostons played an exhibition game at Fall River, and "Kloby" kept the leaguers down to five hits. Manager Selee made an offer for him then and there, but it was refused. Two months later, however, he was secured by Boston through purchase, and on August 27 he justified the expenditure of the money by holding down the Bostons to four safe hits and winning the game by a score of 7—3. His work this season has been phenomenal, and to-day he stands among the leading pitchers in games won. His batting, too, has been timely, and he has demonstrated his value to the club on more than one occasion. On May 4 last he struck out ten men in a game against Philadelphia. This constitutes a record for the season. In August last at the South End grounds he held New York down to two single





CHARLES STAHL.

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FRED KLOBEDANZ.

hits, and up to September 1 lead all the pitchers in percentage of games won. During the past season he won fourteen straight games.

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### GROUND KEEPER JOHN HAGGERTY.

There is a man connected with the Boston Baseball Club whose name never appears in the tabulated score of the games as having knocked out a home-run with the bases full, or having made a triple play unassisted; but he is an important factor in the game nevertheless.

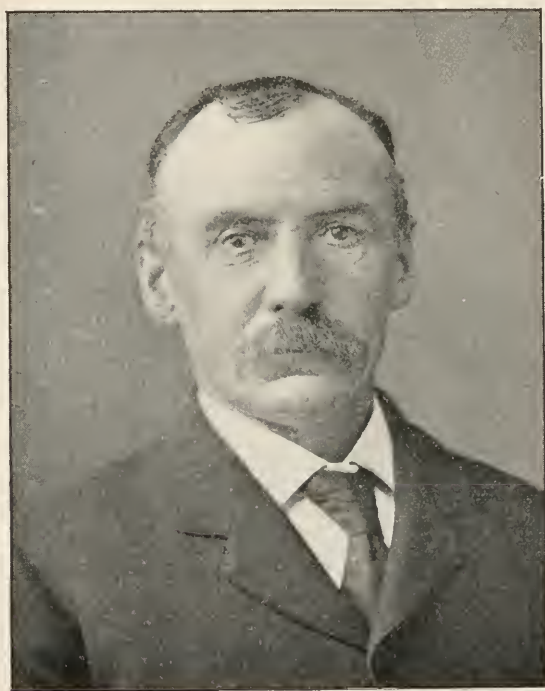
Of course, this refers to John Haggerty, the ground-keeper, known to the cranks in pleasant weather as Lord High Custodian of the grounds, and on stormy days as the Sawdust King of the South End.

Nobody knows how long Mr. Haggerty has taken care of the South End diamond. One doubts if he knows himself. He says, however, it was "fifteen years last Patrick's day." But it is long enough so that he knows where every drain that underlies the grounds comes near the surface, and seldom does a pick strike twice before the water gurgles off in miniature Niagaras, leaving the diamond dry for the delectation of the bleachers who would rather watch Boston win than eat, anytime.

Before the game you find him guarding the gate where the holders of personal season cards come in without working the turnstiles click. He has been there so long that he knows the old guard, and woe be to that one who tries to run the gauntlet on somebody else's ticket. Everybody who uses that gate finds Mr. Haggerty a painstaking, courteous ticket taker, with a smile for his friends and a vice-like clutch for the pink pasteboards.

But if you really want to see how popular he is, go up to the South End some day when a passing shower has turned the plate into a rubber island in the middle of an inland sea. It is then Mr. Haggerty bestirs himself, and, armed with a pick and a horde of satellites bearing sawdust, he leads the charge upon the equeous enemy amid the plaudits of the bleachers, who regard his rubber boots with more awe just then, than they do that mystical mit of Fred Tenney's.

One stern duty of Mr. Haggerty's is to chase the ubiquitous small boy off the lot, and this same youngster is responsible for a line or two in his kindly face. The casual observer would be terror-stricken by the dreadful fierceness with which he advances upon any stray urchins who respect not the exclusiveness of the diamond; but long observation compels admiration of the finesse with which Mr. Haggerty times his charge so as just to escape catching the youngsters.



JOHN HAGGERTY.

All around, those of us who are much at the ball grounds find John Haggerty a good fellow and a pleasant acquaintance, faithful in carrying out the will of the triumvirs, but courteous and kindly.





## Part V.

### THE CLUB'S PRESIDENTS.

The Boston Club has had five presidents during its organization, and all are now living and in this city, writes J. C. Morse in the Boston Herald. Mr. Ivers W. Adams held office the first year



JONH A. CONKEY.

of the club's existence, and it was largely through his efforts that professional ball got its start in this city. He made it dependent upon the start of the club that Harry Wright should come here. Mr. Adams is the president of the American Net and Twine Company.

Mr. Adams' successor was Mr. John A. Conkey, who is connected with the custom house. The Bostons won the pennant during Mr. Conkey's administration of one season.

The third president was the Hon. Charles H. Porter, well known as ex-mayor of Quincy. Mr. Porter made a popular and able official, and held office for two seasons, during both of which the Boston Club won the pennant.

Mr. N. T. Appolonio was the fourth president, holding office in 1875 and 1876, when the famous "big four," consisting of Al Spalding, "Jini" White, "Ross" Barnes and "Cal" McVey sought their fortunes in Chicago. Spalding was the only one to "strike it rich." Al's business that he started on a modest scale in that city grew to such dimensions that he was able to leave baseball. He afterward became owner of the Chicago ball team, the controlling spirit in the league, and the head of the greatest sporting goods house in the world.

It was in 1887 that the present famous triumvirate got its start. Mr. Arthur H. Soden first became connected with the club at the close of the season of 1876. He had been an amateur player of considerable note and possessed of skill sufficient to engage against professionals in friendly trials. He made the trip to England with the Bostons in 1874 and played centre field in the game at Kensington Oval. Mr. Soden never dreamt in those days that in a few years he would become one of the controlling parties in what would prove one of the most valuable baseball franchises in the world. It required a great deal of urging on the part of his intimate friend, Mr. George B. Appleton, who has always been a staunch friend of the club, to induce him to buy a few shares. Finally and reluctantly he consented. Once a shareholder he became deeply interested, and felt confident that the club would be a go. With Mr. J. B. Billings, he set about securing a controlling interest in the club, and succeeded in so doing. Mr. Soden became president of the club in the following season, 1877, and has held the office ever since. It has not always been as plain sailing for Mr. Soden as it is now. He has had to go deep into his pocket and pay bills when the club was not a money-maker. In those times he showed the

stuff of which he was made. He met the obligations of the club in game fashion. It was largely through his backbone and nerve that the league was able to pull through the trying times in 1890. Again and again President "Nick" Young had to call upon President Soden for assistance, until the latter gentleman held the notes of the league for no inconsiderable amount. The New York Club was bolstered up largely through the efforts of Mr. Soden, and the Boston Club holds a large block of stock of that club. The New York organization is now a big money-maker, and its franchise was never more valuable than it is at present. Most men would have quit in the crisis that faced Arthur H. Soden, but not he. He stuck to his post as gamely as an engineer to his throttle. Every one conversant with the history of the national game in this city knows how well Mr. Soden has reaped. It would be scarcely overestimating to name \$35,000 as his share of the profits of the club in this city for this season. No one in the league is held in higher esteem than Mr. Soden, and the value of his services to the national game has been very considerable. He has been a great contrast to the hot-headed spirits that have sought to run things to ruin by violent methods. He has had the same effect upon these elements as oil upon water, and it is very seldom that his councils have not prevailed. In all transactions his word is as good as his bond. Mr. Soden has never allowed his baseball interests to interfere with his business. He derives a large income from his roofing business, and associated with him is his son Charles, a bright and active young business man. Mr. Soden's home is at West Newton, where he has a very cosy residence. He is the president of the Boston Chess Club and an excellent player. He is an enthusiastic angler, and enjoys nothing better than a good catch, unless it is a good cigar. He seizes opportunities frequently while the club is away to visit some favorite nook in Maine in quest of fine specimens of the finny tribe.

Mr. J. B. Billings has always been interested in baseball, and at an early period in the history of the club he saw that a baseball investment would prove profitable. He is the most enthusiastic member of the trio, and the hardest loser. Mr. Billings is

in the boot and shoe business, and resides on Marlboro street.

Mr. William H. Conant was the last of the triumvirate to get in line. He acquired a large block of stock before any one seemed to know about it. Captain Jones, who has followed the game since its opening in this city, went quietly about buying up holdings, and it turned out that his principal was none other than "Bill" Conant. In the '70s the stock went begging. It could be bought as low as \$15 a share, and some shares went for even less than that. Quite a contrast from the buying in of the last shares of stock that were out, and netted their holders from \$3,500 to \$5,000. Mr. Conant has profited handsomely by his investment. He is in the gossamer rubber business, and lives on Massachusetts avenue. Mr. Conant is fond of a good cigar, and greatly enjoys a drive behind a speedy pair. Not only do these gentlemen own the baseball franchise, but they own the grounds on which the games are played. These were bought from Philadelphia parties for a little less than \$100,000, and have constantly increased in value until they have been rated by some as worth fully \$500,000. It is but a matter of time when a new location will be secured, and when this is done the present location will net an immense sum.

## Part VI.

### THE TEMPLE CUP.

At the annual meeting of the League in 1893, Mr. W. C. Temple, of the Pittsburg Club, one of the most enthusiastic backers the game ever had, announced that he would present to the National League a silver cup as a trophy for which the first and second clubs in the race at the end of each season should contest. The only conditions which he attached to the gift were these: First, it should belong each year to the club which won the pennant, but that club immediately upon expiration of the pennant season might be challenged by the club which had come in second in the race, and thereupon the winning club in the pennant series would have to defend the cup or surrender it to the second club, in which latter case the third club could challenge the second club to defend the cup.

The two teams contending for the cup should play a series of not less than five regularly scheduled games under the league rules and discipline with league umpires, and on such league grounds as their captains should agree upon, and the use of such grounds should be donated by the club owners free of rental. When one team won a majority of the series the contest should end, no matter how many of the original number scheduled should remain unplayed. The team winning the series should receive 65 per cent. of the receipts of the games for distribution among the players, the losers receiving the remaining 35 per cent. The winner should be entitled to hold the cup till it would be claimed the following year by the next pennant winners.

The cup was placed in the hands of a committee of two, consisting of C. H. Byrne of Brooklyn, and President N. E. Young of Washington, who were requested to draft the necessary rules for the series when the games should be decided upon.

The cup, which is of solid silver, stands about two feet high, and contains on its front in bas relief the figure of a player in the act of throwing a ball. It was sent around over the league circuit, and placed on exhibition in every city thereof. The result

was an unusual struggle for second place or better, because it became an assurance that the cup series was bound to be a source of no little profit to the players of the contending teams.

The result of each Temple Cup game played since the trophy was presented by Mr. Temple is included in the following interesting table:

October 4, 1894—New York 4, Baltimore 1; Rusie and Esper, at Baltimore.

October 5, 1894—New York 9, Baltimore 6; Meekin and Gleason, at Baltimore.

October 6, 1894—New York 4, Baltimore 1; Rusie and Hemming, at New York.

October 8, 1894—New York 16, Baltimore 3; Meekin and Hawke and Gleason, at New York.

October 2, 1895—Cleveland 5, Baltimore 4; Young and McMahon, at Cleveland.

October 3, 1895—Cleveland 7, Baltimore 2; Cuppy and Hoffer, at Cleveland.

October 5, 1895—Cleveland 7, Baltimore 1; Young and McMahon, at Cleveland.

October 7, 1895—Baltimore 5, Cleveland 0; Esper and Cuppy, at Baltimore.

October 8, 1895—Cleveland 5, Baltimore 2; Young and Hoffer, at Baltimore.

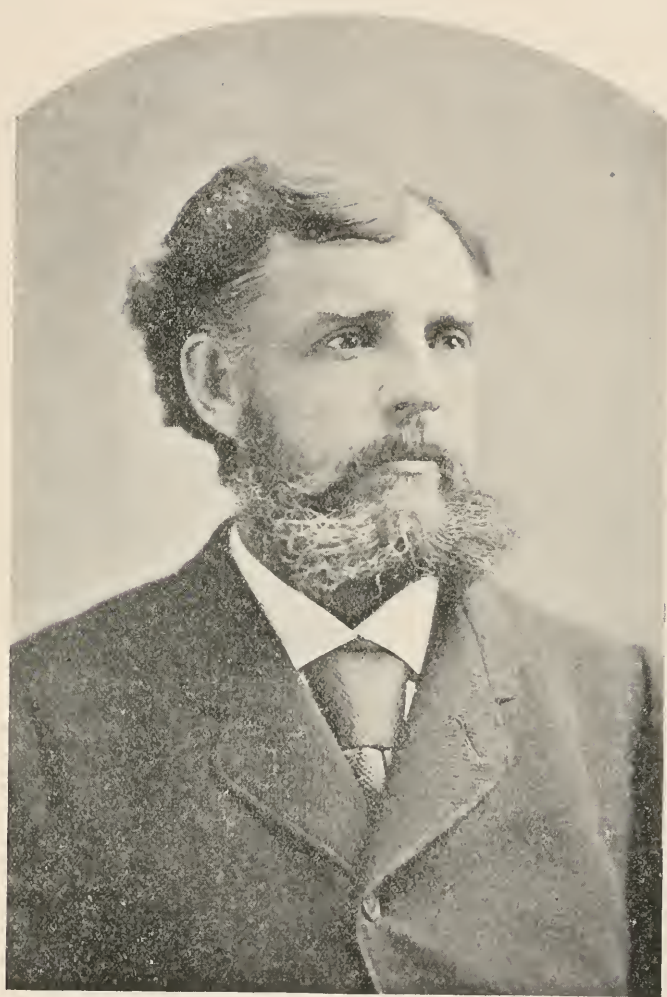
October 1, 1896—Baltimore 6, Cleveland 1; Hoffer and Young, at Baltimore.

October 3, 1896—Baltimore 7, Cleveland 2; Corbett and Wallace, at Baltimore.

October 5, 1896—Baltimore 6, Cleveland 2; Hoffer and Cuppy, at Baltimore.

October 8, 1896—Baltimore 5, Cleveland 0; Corbett and Cuppy, at Cleveland.





THE LATE HARRY WRIGHT.



## Part VII.

### THE LATE HARRY WRIGHT.

From the date of the organization of the old Cincinnati Red Stockings in 1868 as the first regularly established team of professional ball players, up to 1895, no death among the professional fraternity occurred which elicited such painful regret as that of the veteran player, captain and manager, Harry Wright, who passed away in October of that year. Harry Wright's connection with baseball began in the early days of the game, over forty years ago, during the period when the old Elysian Fields at Hoboken, N. J., the chief scenes of the meetings of the few metropolitan baseball clubs of the decade of the '50s. On Harry's off days from his work as assistant professional of the St. George's Cricket Club—which then had its enclosed field west of the old Knickerbocker Baseball Club's diamond field—he used to join in with the Knickerbockers in their weekly practice games, and then it was, in 1857, that he began to take an interest in baseball. It was not until 1858 that Harry Wright played in his first baseball match, he being chosen to play right field on the New York nine in their contest with the picked nine of Brooklyn, which took place on the old Fashion race course, Long Island, on July 20, 1858.

In 1865 Harry Wright became the professional of the old Cincinnati Cricket Club, which club he helped to bring into prominence during 1866. In 1867 Harry's old taste for baseball was renewed, and in that year he joined the Cincinnati Baseball Club, then the active rival of the old Buckeye Club of the same city. It was while he was on the Cincinnati Baseball Club that the idea of organizing a regular team of professional baseball players came into his mind, and in 1868 he placed the professional Cincinnati Red Stockings in the field. From this date Harry Wright began his notable career as "the father of professional baseball players," a title he has fully deserved. It was in 1869 he made his historic record as the manager and captain of the original model professional baseball team of America,

his celebrated Cincinnati Red Stockings of 1869 making a record that year which has never since been equalled in the baseball arena, inasmuch as from April, 1869, up to June, 1870, the club did not lose a single game, and they travelled North, East, South and West, even as far as California, in search of new baseball worlds to conquer.

In the fall of 1870 the Cincinnati Red Stockings disbanded, and very opportunely Harry Wright shortly afterwards received a liberal offer from the newly organized professional club of Boston to come to that city and take command of that club's team, and then began the noted career of the Boston Red Stockings, under the government of the first professional association of baseball players known in baseball history, this new organization springing into existence in March, 1871. Harry led the Boston Red Stockings to victory in the Professional Association's pennant race, from 1871 to 1875 inclusive, though in 1871 his virtual victory was lost by a technicality, the Philadelphia Athletics in that year being awarded the first professional pennant. But in 1872, '73, '74 and '75 he made the Boston Red Stockings four-times winners of the professional championship of the baseball world.

In 1876 Harry lost his best quartette of players, viz., those of his crack "battery" team, Pitcher A. G. Spalding and Catcher James White, together with his model second baseman, Ross Barnes, and also his first baseman, Cal McVey—these four comprising the "big four" of the period, whose valuable services were secured by the Chicago Club of that year, Spalding being made manager of the new team and winning the pennant race of the new National League, the broken up Boston team of 1876 having to be content with fourth place in the race. In 1877, however, Harry recovered his lost ground, and, with his reconstructed Red Stockings of Boston, he won the pennant not only in 1877, but in 1878 also, the Bostons thus being successful in six seasons out of the eight from 1871 to 1878 inclusive. Harry's control of the Boston team virtually closed at the end of the decade of the '70s, as, in the early '80s, he went to Providence first, and then to Philadelphia. Harry's career in the Philadelphia Club

was a noteworthy one. That club entered the National League in 1883, under the late Robert Ferguson's management, and during that time the Philadelphia team won but seventeen games, its percentage of victories at the end of the race being but .173. At the end of 1883 Harry left the Providence Club, and he became the manager of the Philadelphia team in 1884 under Messrs. Rogers and Reach, and that year the team ended sixth in the pennant race. In 1885 they reached third place at the finish, and in 1887 ended a close second, with the percentage figures of .610 to their credit, the highest point the club has ever reached in the league championship contests.

During the trying period in league history of 1890 and 1891 Harry Wright stood true to his colors, and was as faithful to the National League in the days of its greatest tribulations as he was to every organization with which he was connected. The Brooklyn Club made Harry a tempting offer in 1891, but his objection to Sunday games prevented his acceptance of it. In 1892 he became physically disabled for active service in his position, besides which the death of his wife proved a sad loss at home, and in 1893 he found himself unable to fulfill his duties to his satisfaction or bear longer the fatigue of club management, and at the close of the season retired after ten years of faithful service to the Philadelphia Club, thereby ending his thirty-odd years of managerial experience. The National League in 1894, remembering Harry's fidelity to that organization during the period of the players' revolt in 1890, made him chief of their staff of umpires under President Young, an honorary position which he creditably held to the time of his death.

In the latter part of September, 1895, Harry Wright became affected with catarrhal pneumonia, followed by serious rupture of the pleura, an unusual and serious trouble for a man of his age. He was removed for special treatment to the sanitarium at Atlantic City, N. J., and there it was he died on October 3, 1895, lamented by a host of loving and admiring friends and grieved for by the whole baseball fraternity of the country. To every worthy young ball player he was as a father to a son, and to those of older growth who were deserving of his regard he

was the true friend and counselor. In deportment and conduct to the umpires in the game he was truly a model manager and captain, not a single one approaching him in this respect. A loving husband, a devoted parent and a true friend, Harry Wright's loss is mourned by thousands, while by his sterling integrity of character alone he represented a model every professional ball player can copy from with great gain to his individual reputation and public esteem and popularity. Let us trust that in the coming time we may look upon his like again. It was to be recorded that in the one respect of gentlemanly conduct on and off the field, and in the fulfilment of Harry Wright's orders to avoid everything on the ball field which came under the head of what is now known as rowdy and dirty ball playing, the old Boston Red Stockings have never been equalled, and this is a fact which every veteran of the old Boston team has a right to be proud of.



## Part VIII.

### THE LATE MIKE KELLY.

Mike Kelly stood in the baseball profession in the same relative position as John L. Sullivan does in pugilism. Each was the monarch in his line, and the world gave them the praise and high tribute it is ever ready to pay to those who excel in any walk of life. Kelly won his way to the hearts of the people by his own warm-heartedness. In luck or out, he was the embodiment of all that was grand in humankind. He never complained, was ready always with a cheering word and a free hand for those less fortunate than himself.

"Mike Kelly," Gus Schmeltz once wrote, "was the direct contradiction of the old saying 'A good friend, but a bitter enemy.' He was a good friend, but a poor enemy. His nature was too full of sunshine to harbor enmity. He was cast in a joyous mold. No occasion was too desperate, no subject too serious, for him to 'josh' about. When catching, it was the opposing batsmen who were the object of his good-natured raillery. When playing right field his delight was to get into an argument with the bleachers, and nothing pleased him better than to have two or three thousand people in an uproar and to be the recipient of their abuse. I remember one spring day (it was Queen Victoria's birthday) in '86 in St. Louis. Mike was in right. Chicago was having an easy game with us, and Mike had a lot of idle time on his hands. Our grounds were located out toward what is called 'Kerry Patch,' and a goodly number of the residents of the 'Patch' were on the right field bleachers. The game was too quiet for Mike, so he turned to his left and faced the bleachers: 'So you're Kerry Patchers, eh? Well, this is the 24th of May. God save the Queen!' Hardly had the howl of rage and derision which greeted him died away (Mike in the meantime having gone on quietly attending to his business) when he faced them again: 'I'm coming up in this end of the town to-night to start an Orange lodge. Let me hand in your name.' (This to an infuriated son of Erin who had risen to his feet, the more effectively

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"KING KELLY."

to hurl an avalanche of epithets on Mike's black head.) Well it is safe to say that that game was lively enough the balance of that afternoon. Mike would pass in and out from the field whistling 'The Boyne Water,' varying this occasionally by pulling out a slip of paper and pencil he had borrowed and saying to the 'mark' he had picked out: 'Let me have your name, please.' After the game it kept all the police and ground help busy explaining to the 'Kerry Patchers' that Mike was a good Catholic himself and was only kidding them, to keep 'the King' and the whole Chicago Club from being mobbed. Mike Kelly was well named 'the King.'"

James A. Hart, ex-manager of the Bostons, pays him this tribute: "Kelly played under my management in 1889. I wish to say that I have never in my experience had control of a player who was easier to 'get along with' than the selfsame Mike Kelly. Uppers in the sleepers never caused a grumble; hotel rooms were always good enough; exhibition games could not come too often to suit him; in fact, all the little complaints of ball players, which a manager knows so well, were unheard of from Kelly. His one great fault—against which he fought harder than the public will ever know—was that he was a born 'good fellow,' and had friends by the hundreds in every town, large or small, that he visited, who were only too anxious to entertain him. He was so big-hearted and so honest that it was a difficult task to discipline him in this one fault. He would always admit the truth, no matter in what light it placed him; and when other players were equally as guilty as he, in his story he only was the culprit. No player can truthfully say that Kelly ever shielded himself at their expense; in fact, when players on the team got into trouble it was always to Kelly they looked for help to extricate them. Poor Mike! It will be many a long day before there is another like him."

The diamond has lost one of its greatest stars in Mike Kelly, wrote Jack Chapman at the time of Mike's death. He was very popular, and liked by every one. I well remember the first time I saw Mike play. It was in 1877, when Louisville played the Buckeyes of Columbus, an exhibition game, at Comm-

bus, Ohio. He caught for the "Bucks," without hat, mask, protector or mouth rubber, and did great work. The next day we played the Cincinnati Club, at Cincinnati, and Mr. Neff, who was then president of the Cincinnati Club, asked me what I thought of the new man, Kelly, of the Columbus Club. My reply was: "One of the best and most plucky catchers I have ever seen." Shortly after that he was engaged by the Cincinnati Club, and from '77 to the time of his death there was no better known player in the country.

The career of that famous baseball general, Mike Kelly, is dotted all over with interesting and amusing incidents of the national game, adds President N. E. Young. I regarded Mr. Kelly as one of the most adroit and quick-witted players that ever wore a baseball uniform. He could grasp a critical situation and inaugurate ways and means to check defeat on the diamond with rare tact and originality. I remember on one occasion the Bostons and Washingtons were playing an evenly contested game here in Washington. The Senators were putting up a remarkably stiff game, and at the end of the ninth inning the score was 9 to 9. The Washingtons were at the bat, with two hands out and three men on bases. Clarkson and Ganzel were the Boston battery. Clarkson was as wild as a March hare. He could not locate the plate and he had filled the bases with bases on balls. Ganzel tried to encourage him to put 'em over, but Clarkson, who is usually cool and reliable in such emergencies, was evidently rattled. The man at the bat had three balls called and no strikes. The next ball to be pitched, if wild, would force in the winning run. Kelly was playing right field. He called time, and came running in from the field and directed Ganzel to take off the mask and the mitt and play right field. Kelly made some encouraging remark to Clarkson about how he used to get 'em over every time when he (Kelly) was behind the bat. Kelly took his time in strapping the shield across his breast, jollied the crowd in the grand stand as he slowly pulled on the mitt and fastened it. This little by-play was to give Clarkson an opportunity to steady down. The instant Kelly took his position behind the plate and held up his hands for Clarkson to pitch

to, the scene changed. The first ball pitched cut the centre of the plate. The man at the bat had his instructions to play the limit. The next ball was a good one, but the batsman ignored it. "Two strikes," shouted the umpire. The third ball was a little off, but the batsman hit at it, and missed it, and the side was retired. In the following innings, the Bestons batted out the game, but the victory was an individual triumph to the head work of Mike Kelly.

"More good stories are told about poor Mike Kelly," said Tim Keefe the other day, "than about any other ball player. I shall never forget one day in Austin, Tex., when we had a combination team on the way to 'Frisco. Kel was in his prime and was full of tricks and fun making. In this particular game we were all hitting pretty hard, Kel in particular. About the eighth inning Mike came to the plate and sent a corking hit to deep left. The ball went into a clump of bushes, and the left fielder began to hunt for it. Kelly ran to first, and instead of turning about for second, he kept straight on for right field.

"'Hey, Kel! Where are you going?' we all yelled. But Mike kept on until he reached the right fielder. The latter didn't know what was up until Mike ran around him and then trotted toward second base. When he touched the bag he ran out again toward left field.

The centre fielder, who had run over there to take the throw from the left fielder when the latter found the ball, was simply dumbfounded. Kel ran around him and then galloped to third base.

By this time the left fielder had found the ball and he quickly threw it in to the shortstop. The latter shot the ball to the catcher, and Kel was headed off. Mike ran up and down several times with the whole Austin team chasing him, until he saw he was cornered. Then he broke into a sprint and dashed across the diamond in the direction of right field. The third baseman, who had the ball, went after him full tilt.

"'Yer'll never catch me,' yelled Mike, 'if yer chase me ter 'Frisco.'

"'Yer kin bet I will,' roared the third baseman, now thor-



oughly wrought up. But he didn't, for Kel ran out of the gate and never stopped until he reached the hotel.

"'It was a home run,' explained Kel afterward, 'and I wouldn't let that Rube swell his average by putting me out.'"

"Kelly was mixed up in another funny episode," continued Keefe. "It was during the Brotherhood year, and the Bostons and New Yorks were playing a game at Brotherhood Park, now the Polo grounds. We were ahead and Kel got sore over some decision, so he threw the ball over the grand stand and walked down the field toward the dressing room. He was going to quit. Just as he reached the outfield, however, Jim O'Rourke met him.

"'Mike, my dear boy,' said Jim, 'think what you are doing. Pray do not evacuate in this preposterous manner. Remember the Brotherhood and its eccentric relations for which we are fighting. Remember the superannuated, conglomerated, heterogeneous, multitudinous——'

"'That'll do!' interrupted Kelly. 'But I'll bet you can't spell it. But I'll go back and play!' And he did."

The most remarkable and most ludicrous play I ever saw made, was made by Kelly in Fitchburg, in April, 1890, says Arthur Irwin. He was playing third base, and in running after a foul fly, ran into a low fence, turning a complete somersault over the fence, and catching the ball, at the same time landing on his feet, exclaiming "Neven touched me."

"On my flying scud around the Eastern League circuit in search of Billy Keelers, Bill Langes, and such like aces, I dropped into Montreal, and the first man I chanced across was Weidman, who pitched for the Detroit champions in '86," spoke that perambulating fund of reminiscence, Earl Wagner. Weidman is now the manager and owner of the Montreal Club in the Eastern League, and being a thrifty fellow in his ball-playing days, he is able to draw quite an obese check. We strayed into the dream-land of ten years ago, pierced the portiere of oblivion, as my friend James Bombastes O'Rourke would put it, and recalled the tricks operated by that master mind of poor Mike Kel'y. Weidman was reminded of a close score game between the Chi-

cago Whites and Detroits, played at Detroit in '86. The score was two and two in the ninth, and the Whites had their last turn at the bat. Weidman was pitching, and Charley Bennett was the backstop. Kelly beat out a bunt, and Ed Williamson put Weidie in the hole for a base on balls. Kel and Ed started away on a double steal and made it. Kel slid over the base, ordered the umpire to call time, and walked down to Ed Williamson with his face puckered as though in pain, and his left arm in his right fist. 'For gawd sake, Ed, pull my arm. I believe it is out of joint,' said Kel, as he approached Williamson. What else Kel said to Williamson was found out after the game from Kel himself. 'As soon as Weidman raises his wing to pitch, I'm going to make a break for home, and you follow me,' whispered Kel to Ed. 'I'll sneak up that line and you come behind me. They will play for me. When I'm a few feet from the home base, I'll straddle and you slide under my legs.' Kel returned to third with his arm still nestled in his fist, and Weidman thought that Mike was seriously hurt. This ruse of Kel's threw Weidman off his guard, and when Mike shot up the line, Weidie was so paralyzed at his impudence that he fainted a couple of times before passing the ball to Bennett. This moment of hesitation gave Kel time to get within ten feet of the home plate before Bennett got the ball. Up the line at Kel's heels tore Williamson, who, so he said after the game, had cut the third sack by fifteen feet, though Weidman and Bennett and the umpire were blind to this trick. At any rate Williamson was at Kel's heels before Bennett and Weidman awoke from their astonishment, and of a sudden Kel spread himself, Williamson ducked under the arch made by Kel's legs, and crawled to the plate, and with the winning run."

Many other stories could be told of Kelly, but space forbids. The foregoing, however, illustrates Kel's originality, ingenuity and sense of humor.

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Michael J. Kelly was born in Troy, N. Y., in 1857. His career as ball player began with the Haymakers of Troy, N. Y., in 1873, with whom he played right field till 1875. His professional

engagement was in 1876 and 1877 with the Olympics of Pater-son, and in 1878 he played with the Buckeyes of Columbus, O., McCormick pitching. In 1879 he was right fielder and change catcher for the Cincinnati League team and was considered the best catcher in the profession. In the fall of 1879 he went with the Cincinnati and Chicago combination to California, where he was engaged by the Chicagos as change catcher and right fielder. February 14, 1887, he was sold to Boston for ten thousand dollars by the President of the Chicago Club.

The first trips of the Boston team after Mike Kelly joined it will probably never be forgotten by those who participated in them. The check sent to A. G. Spalding was photographed and used for advertising purposes, and in some of the cities the dead walls and show boards were placarded with pressing invitations to come and see the "great Kelly," "Don't miss the \$10,000 beauty," and other inspiring legends. Kelly himself suggested the "beauty" attachment, inasmuch as he one day announced to the occupants of the bleachers, with whom he was engaged in one of those wordy warfares that were so characteristic of the man—"Oh, I'm a beaut—you can bank on that—a regular ten thousand dollar beauty. I come high, but they had to have me."

Up to that time—1887—no player had ever received the advertising and booming given to Mike Kelly. All Boston expected him to win the championship by himself, and were greatly disappointed when he didn't do it. For all that he played great ball for the club.

Kel's first appearance abroad in Boston uniform was at Baltimore in the spring of 1887. The Bostons played four exhibition games there which were exciting and interesting. Barnie's grounds (not the present park) were taxed to their capacity on the first day. The local papers called the crowd ten thousand—it was a tremendous crowd, anyway, for Baltimore in those days, and every man and boy present wanted the home club to win. They cheered Kelly at first, but after he got to quarreling with Capt. Tom Burns of the Orioles and the umpire, the crowd jeered the "only," and guyed him terribly for dropping a couple of easy flys. Mr. Barnie "rung in," as Kelly called it, a man named

Marshall as umpire and he gave the Bostons the worst of every decision. "Kel" wouldn't have him the second day, and got a man who was quite as bad. Boston got two of the games, and would have had all four despite the umpires, had the balance of the team shown the nerve that Kelly did.

Kelly's first appearance in Chicago was a memorable one. The papers devoted columns to it. There was a tremendous crush at the Leland Hotel to see him. The teams went to the grounds in carriages, and the streets along the route were filled with people, and the "King" got cheers enough to flatter his cap to jump from his head. The crowd at the grounds was an immense one. Kelly played great ball, but his team was beaten, and "Mike" himself was stricken with "charley horse." He ought not to have played the next day, but Anson persuaded him, promising to let him have a runner, a promise he forgot at the most critical stage of the game. A business firm sent a silver service to the grounds which was to be given to the captain of the successful team. This service was moved from players' bench to players' bench, according to the score, until "Kelly" alleged that it was a Jonah and refused to have it on his side of the diamond.

It seemed Kel's property sure, with Boston three ahead, but Anson saved his bacon by making a home run with the bases full and two out. Then "Kel," not to be outdone, made a three-base hit, bringing in the run that tied the game, and would have won it but for Madden, who was caught napping at third base. In the last inning "Kel" had a chance to win the silver, and really made a hit that would have done it under ordinary circumstances, but having to run for himself, and being awfully slow, Williamson got the ball in left centre in time to run in and throw the "Only" out at first and the silver service went to Anson.

Kelly was a fine looking athlete, standing 5 feet 11 inches in height and weighing when in condition 180 pounds. As a batsman, base runner, thrower and player to take advantage he never had a superior, and in the four good points never had an equal.

In 1866 Kelly led the league batsmen, with an average of

.370, and though considered one of the finest all-round players on the diamond, never figured very high in fielding averages for the reason that he always took too many chances. Mike Kelly's work with the Boston team is familiar to all lovers of baseball. When the players broke away from the league in 1890 Kelly was on the side of the players and refused some very large offers to jump his contract.

In 1891 Kelly preferred the new American Association to the league, as they had offered him a very small salary. The Cincinnati Club of the Association were in need of a captain, and Kelly was transferred to that city. About the middle of August of that season, finding the sledding rough in the Queen City, Kelly accepted an offer from the Boston League Club for the remainder of the season of '91 and the season of '92. In 1893 Kelly was released to the New York Club, and finished the season with that club, but had some trouble with Captain Ward, and finally retired from the league to manage the Allentown Club of the Pennsylvania State League.

For the last two winters Kelly went on the variety stage, giving songs and recitations, and was fairly successful. Kelly had a fund of natural wit and was one of the biggest hearted fellows in the profession and a universal favorite with his fellow players.

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Kelly died of acute pneumonia in the Emergency Hospital, Boston, Friday, November 8, 1894. He had been confined to his bed only four days, although when he took passage on the Fall River line at New York for Boston Sunday evening he felt quite ill. On arriving in this city on Monday morning he went to the Plymouth House on Kneeland street, and concluded to go to bed. He had a bad cold, and it was decided to send for a physician, and so Dr. George W. Galvin of the Emergency Hospital was called. It was about 2 o'clock Monday afternoon when he first attended Mike. Then he was breathing with difficulty and was in a critical condition. He did what he could to ease his pain. But his patient did not improve, and at 4 o'clock he made another visit and then stated to Mr. Anderson that pneu-

monia had set in. Kelly did not show any great signs of improvement, although he passed a fairly good night. He began to mend after he was taken to the hospital, and on Tuesday and Wednesday seemed to be on the road to recovery, although it was a hard fight all the time. He slept well Wednesday night, and Dr. Galvin thought his chances for recovery were excellent. On Thursday morning he seemed to get weak, and about 11 o'clock a change for the worse was observed. At 11 o'clock he began to sink. It was extremely hard for him to breathe, and the doctors and attendants gave him oxygen gas during the afternoon and evening to relieve him. Towards evening he grew worse, and about 8 o'clock lost consciousness. Dennis P. Sullivan, one of his Boston friends, and Julian B. Hart, who was one of the Boston Brotherhood Club backers, were at his bedside when he passed away. He was cheerful during his illness and never complained. Towards the last, however, he felt that his end was coming, and about 6 o'clock said, "Well, I guess this is the last trip."

He was attended Thursday afternoon by Father Hickey of St. James's Roman Catholic Church.

Mrs. Kelly, who had been staying in a suburb of Allentown, Penn., all summer, was notified by telegraph early in the day that he was very sick. Her husband requested that she be notified the first day, but the message evidently miscarried, for no answer was received.

Boston Lodge of Elks took charge of the funeral, which was largely attended. The remains lay in state at the Elks' building on Hayward place from 9 a. m. to noon on Sunday, and services were held at 1 p. m., the services being the Elks' burial service. The interment was in the Elks' lot at Mt. Hope Cemetery, where all that is mortal remains of the lovable, big-hearted athlete.



**Part IX.**  
**PLAYERS OF THE PAST.**

**GEORGE WRIGHT**

George Wright, easily king of shortstops of his time, came from an athletic family, his brother, Samuel Wright, being a well-known cricketer in England before coming to this country.



**GEORGE WRIGHT**

George was born in New York city in 1847 and became a noted cricketer at an early age. In 1866 he became a professional in a Philadelphia cricket club, and notwithstanding his phenomenal success as a baseball player, he was and still is considered

one of the star cricketers of this country and has done much to foster that sport here and in Canada. In 1866 he played a few games of baseball with the Olympics, the second oldest baseball club in America—the Knickerbockers of New York being the pioneers. George's fielding soon attracted attention, and he was engaged by the Unions of Morrisania, N. Y., and first started out as a full fledged professional ball player in 1868. The position of shortstop seemed to be the one most suited to bring out his best work. Before his day, men covering the position would play close to the line, but George Wright's phenomenal throwing allowed him to play a very deep field, much deeper, in fact, than that played by the men of the present day.

The National Club of Washington was considered the crack club of 1888. George Wright played short, and his style of meeting a ground ball with his heels, brought together as the ball came within handling distance, and meeting it well in front to deaden it by giving with it, was something new, and has never been improved on to this day. The Nationals was the first team to make a trip through the West in '68, and returned without meeting a single defeat. Harry Wright was in Cincinnati at the time when the Nationals came through. He went out then as a member of a cricket team that came over from England and was a man short. He liked the country, and remained to take charge of a cricket team, but soon threw up the old-time game and organized the Cincinnati Red Stockings. After one season as a "Senator," Harry induced his brother to go West and form one of the most celebrated nines that the game has ever produced. George was really captain of the team, although Harry was the manager and played centre field. To George, however, belongs the credit of working up all the fine points of play and introducing many new moves to the national game, and he was styled the "king of the diamond." The Cincinnati "Reds" were on the road again in '70. They met the first defeat in June at the Capitoline grounds, Brooklyn, at the hands of the Atlantics, captained by Bob Ferguson. After eleven innings' play the "Reds" were defeated by a score of 8 to 7. This was the first defeat they had met in two years, and Brooklyn nearly went

wild over the victory. In this game George Wright's fielding was the feature. The Reds had team work down to a science, and was the first club to back up properly. Wright was not only a phenomenal fielder, but he was also the greatest batsman in the country for six or seven years. The introduction of the in-shoot and curve bothered him. He didn't care to get hit with a ball, and after 1875 became a little nervous when at the bat. His name was always first on the score card, until he went to Providence in '79, when he put himself down to number four. The Cincinnati Club gave up the sport in the fall of '70. The real cause of the departure of the "Reds" from their old home was their phenomenal success, succeeded by defeat by a team gotten together by Jimmy Woods for Chicago. The game was played on the Cincinnati grounds, and was won by the Chicago crowd, who rung in a gambler as umpire, he passing himself off as the well known Al Halbeck of Philadelphia, who had the reputation of being an impartial umpire. The Cincinnati people never knew of the fraud for several days after, when they received word from real Mr. Halbeck that he had never left the Quaker City. The Athletics then went out from Philadelphia and defeated the "Reds." This was more than the citizens of "Porkpolis" could endure, and the redoubtable nine went to pieces, and took separate routes. The Wright brothers found a welcome home in Boston, and from this out the doings of George Wright are well known to every lover of out-door sport the world over. This great player played with the Bostons from '71 to '78 inclusive, and materially helped them to win the championship six times out of eight. In '79 he was engaged to captain and manage the Providence league team, and he pulled them off a pennant-winner the second year of their career. He played with the Rhode Island team until '82, when he gave up professional baseball, and put all his time into his extensive sporting goods business in Boston. When he came here in '71 he opened a small store on Eliot street. As the business grew larger, he moved to Washington street, where he is now the senior partner in the firm of Wright & Ditson. He is now the star cricketer of the Longwood Cricket Club, but within the past fifteen months has ap-

peared in public as a baseball player—in April, 1896, when he played with the "old timers" at Rockford, Ill., on "Harry Wright Day," and on June 21, 1897, when he played shortstop at the South End grounds against the Australian Baseball Club, then touring this country. He was a member of the party of ball players who went to England in 1874 and accompanied the Chicago-all-American teams in the Globe-trotting expedition in 1888-9.

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#### A. G. SPALDING.

A. G. Spalding first became prominent in 1869, when he was pitcher of the Forest City Club of Rockford, Ill. He made such a fine record with that club in '69 and '70 that Harry Wright selected him to pitch for the Boston Club, with whom he continued for five years, winning the championship the last four. In 1876 Spalding, with White, McVey and Barnes, the original "Big Four," seceded from the Bostons and joined the Chicago Club. The deal was engineered by Mr. Spalding, and it created a revolution in the baseball world. The Chicagos won the pennant that year, making five straight years that Spalding pitched his club to victory. He played part of the season of 1877 on first base and the balance at second, filling both positions finely, showing that he was a good general player. He was a fair batter. Mr. Spalding made all the arrangements for the tour to England by the Bostons and Athletics in 1874, and in 1889 he piloted the Chicagos and All-American clubs around the world, and all the popularity that the game has met with in other parts of the world is due to Mr. Spalding.

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#### DAVID S. BIRDSALL.

In January, 1893, David S. Birdsall, the old-time player, passed away in Boston, aged 57 years. He first won fame on the ball field as a member of the Unions of Morrisania, where, with the exception of 1869, when he was a member of the Nationals of Washington, he played until 1871. He was with the Boston club in 1871 and 1872, playing in almost all games in 1871, his position being right field. The next season he acted as substitute



FRALEY ROGERS.

catcher, McVey doing most of the catching that season. He retired after 1872, being strong enough to face the more speedy pitching that came in vogue.

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### JOSEPH BORDEN.

Joseph Borden, familiarly known as "Josephus," the phenomenal, made a wonderful record in the few games he pitched during the season of 1875. His style was so entirely different from everyone else that nobody could hit him. Harry Wright engaged him for three years at a big salary. When he came to Boston he was heralded far and wide as the greatest pitcher of modern times, but he changed his delivery, lost his cunning and was a failure, retiring from the game at the end of the year. When Josephus signed with Boston he insisted on a three-years' contract at \$2,000 per annum. In order to discourage him he was set to cutting grass, mending fences and doing odd jobs about the grounds. He went about it all so cheerfully that he phased the officers of the club and at the end of the year they capitulated and compromised with him and finally got him to revoke the contract.

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### ANDREW LEONARD.

Andy Leonard was looked upon as the best left fielder of his time. He was one of the scientific players who did everything in the easiest manner possible. On fly balls hit over his head he could excel anyone. He had a way of following the ball, catching it as it came over his shoulder, then turn and throw the ball, apparently all in one motion. Base runners feared Leonard more than any man who ever played in the outfield, he being a very accurate and long-distance thrower. He was a member of the famous Cincinnati club in 1869 and 1870, the Olympics of Washington in 1871, the Bostons from 1872 to 1878, inclusive, and the Cincinnati in 1880. He is now a clerk in the office of the Water Board of Newark, N. J.

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### THOMAS BEALS.

Tommy Beals, outfielder and second baseman, was an exceed-



ingly active player, and covered an immense amount of ground. He was a member of the celebrated Unions of Morrisania, New York, in 1867, and later joined the Olympics of Washington, then the Bostons, with whom he remained for five years, retiring from the game in 1876. Beals is now a resident of Virginia City, Nev., and has served as a member of the Legislature of that State.

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#### ASA BRAINARD.

Asa Brainard, pitcher, and Douglas Allison, catcher, made the greatest record ever made by any battery in 1869 with the Cincinnati Red Stockings. They played against every strong club from Maine to California, and never lost a game. Brainard was a very scientific pitcher, and Allison was one of the best and pluckiest catchers the game ever produced, catching day after day with bruised hands and never complaining. He played regularly from 1868 to 1877.

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#### EZRA SUTTON.

Ezra B. Sutton, "Uncle Ezra," first entered the professional field in 1869 with the Forest Citys, and went from them to the Athletics. In 1877 he joined the Bostons, with whom he played until 1888. Third base was his favorite position. He was a powerful batsman and a great thrower, and he handled the hottest grounder with the greatest ease. When fair fouls were allowed it took a great deal of nerve to play third, and no ordinary man could fill the bill. Sutton was very popular with everyone. He played continuously until 1888, when he was released to Rochester, but later assigned to Milwaukee by the Board of Control. He is still actively engaged in the game, playing with a local club in Auburn, N. Y. In the winter he resides in Palmyra.

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#### ROSCOE BARNES.

Roscoe C. Barnes, taking everything into consideration, was the best second baseman the game ever had,—a splendid batsman, fine fielder and fast runner. He commenced playing in 1869 with the Forest City Club of Rockford as shortstop, joined the Bostons

in 1871, remaining with that club until 1876, when he went with the Chicago Club. He made his best record that year, and was invincible. He could steal second and third on the first two balls pitched without having to slide. He led the League during the season of 1876 in batting, base-running and fielding. He made many remarkable plays; having an extra long arm he could get balls that looked impossible.

He was taken ill during the season of 1877, and although he played a few years longer he never regained his strength, retiring in 1881. He is now in business in Chicago.

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JAMES L. WHITE.

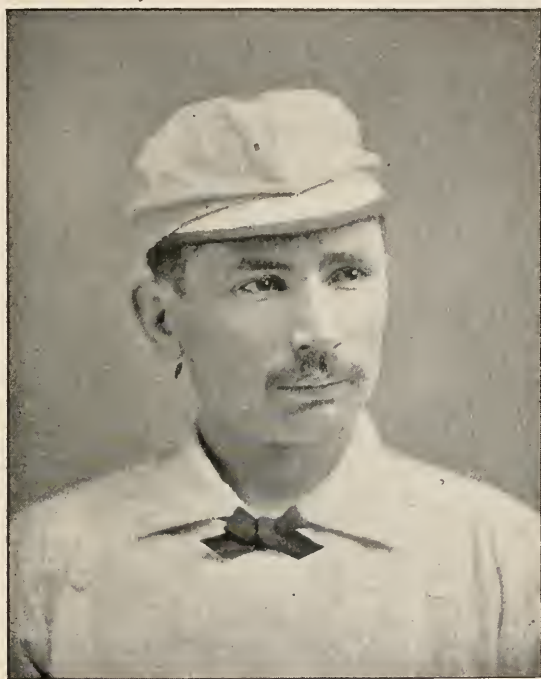
James L. White was born in Canton, N. Y., in 1848, and his first ball playing was done as a member of the club representing his birthplace. It is thirty years since he began ball-tossing. In 1867 he went to Corning, and became a catcher for the local team, and a year later found him with the Forest City Club of Cleveland. He remained a member of that team until 1873, when he came to Boston. In 1876 he was a member of the Chicago Club, but a year's experience in the Windy City was sufficient for him, and he returned to Boston in 1877. The following year found him a member of the Cincinnati League team, and he remained with the club during the season of 1879. He remained in Cincinnati three years, and then went to Buffalo. It is a curious fact that Jim White was for six years in teams that won the championship. In 1873 he caught Al. Spalding's delivery for Boston's championship team. In 1874 he played first base for Boston's championship team, and caught for the same team in 1875. When Spalding moved to Chicago in 1876 White went with him, and the championship followed the pair. The next year White returned to Boston, and the championship followed him again.

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CHARLES (CURRY) FOLEY.

Every lover of the national game in this city either knew or heard of "Curry" Foley, Boston's erstwhile famous pitcher. He was christened Charles J., but few patrons of baseball knew him

as other than "Curry." He was born at Milltown, County Kerry, Ireland, seven miles from the historic lakes of Killarney. He landed with his parents in Boston in 1863, and has lived there ever since. He first began ball-playing with the old Star Club of Boston, which had in its ranks such men as John Morrill, "Chub" Sullivan, Al. McKinnon and Lew Brown. The latter



CHARLES (CURRY) FOLEY.

three are dead. In 1875 "Curry" joined the Lowell Club with Morrill, Brown and McKinnon, and they won the New England championship after many stubborn contests with the famous old Live Oaks of Lynn and the Graftons. Mr. Foley played in Lowell during the seasons of '76, '77 and '78, leading the club in batting in 1876 and '78. Lowell had wonderful success in 1877. After winning the New England championship they played twelve

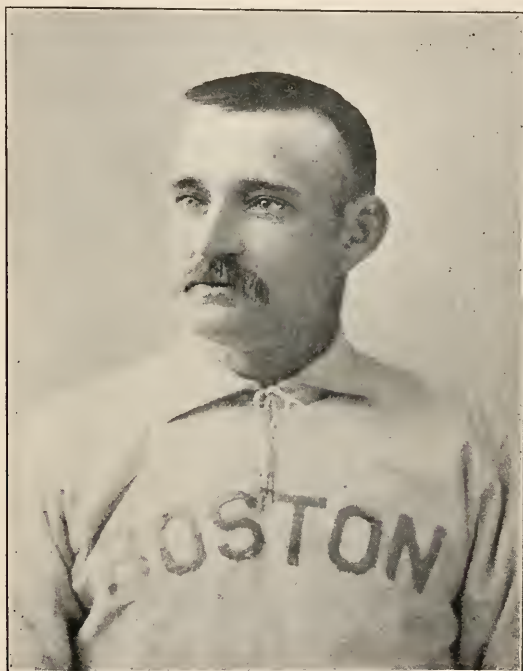
games with the champion Bostons, and each won six. They beat the St. Louis Club by 3 to 0 and 3 to 1; beat Louisville and Chicago also. They also played a great fourteen-inning game with Indianapolis that year, the Hoosiers winning by 1 to 0. Foley always pitched for Lowell, very often five and six times a week, as there were no picnics for pitchers then and no big salaries. He joined the Boston Club in 1879 and alternated with Bond in the pitcher's box. He was away up in batting with an average of .313. He led Boston in batting in 1880, playing first base and pitching. He joined Buffalo in 1881 and went South to New Orleans in the fall. In 1882 he played with the Bisons and went South again with the same combination selected from Buffalo, Chicago and Cleveland. He went to Cuba in the winter of '79-'80 with Manager Bancroft, who had charge of the Hop Bitters Club. He stood second in batting in Buffalo in '82, Dan Brouthers leading. He was sick in 1883, only playing 21 championship games, in which he made 31 hits. Mr. Foley then became a newspaper correspondent, making a splendid record with his pen. He wrote practically and from the players' standpoint. In reminiscence he was particularly happy. Foley had a happy faculty of extracting humor out of almost every situation. Personally, "Curry" Foley is one of the squarest men living. Some years ago he was stricken down with rheumatism, which in turn affected his mind, necessitating his transfer to an asylum, where he now is. Poor Curry has thousands of friends in his affliction who are ready and willing to do what is in their power to render him comfortable in his trials.

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#### CHARLES RADBOURN.

In his day, Charles Radbourne had few peers and no superiors. It is doubtful whether any pitcher ever lived who was so useful to his club as was Radbourne during his prime as a player. His greatest pitching record was made August 17, 1882, at Providence, when he pitched for the local team against the Detroiters. Seventeen and a half innings were played without a run, and then Radbourne won his own game in the last half of the eighteenth with a home run. This score of 1 to 0 in eighteen innings is still

the great memory of pitching feats. In another game against the Bostons later on not a Boston player reached first base in nine innings of his pitching for Providence. His endurance was marvelous, and he would go in day after day without showing fatigue or complaining of a sore arm. He died of paralysis of the brain at his home in Bloomington, Ill., Feb. 6, 1897, aged 42 years. Radbourne early developed a reputation as a baseball player, and



CHARLES RADBOURNE.

made his first appearance as a pitcher with the Peoria (Ill.) Club in 1878. The following season he pitched for the Dubuque (Ia.) Club. In 1880 he joined the Buffalo League nine, but after pitching four games was laid off with a sore arm, being unable to play the balance of the season. In 1881 he joined the Providence Club, and for five seasons did great work. In 1884 he was instrumental in winning the pennant for his club, after a hard cam-

paign, pitching more games than any League pitcher during the season. When the Providence franchise was purchased by four League clubs the Boston Club secured Radbourne through the deal. He remained a member of the team until the Brotherhood revolution in 1890. He signed with the Cincinnati the following year, and his health becoming broken, he retired at the close of the season.

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PAUL HINES.

Arthur Irwin tells this story of Paul Hines: "The greatest play I ever saw was made by Paul Hines in a game at Providence between the Boston and Providence clubs, in which he caught a low fly ball behind shortstop on a full run, continuing on to third base, where he put out the two men who ran home from second and third bases, making the treble play unassisted. He made such a wonderful catch of the ball that it deceived the base runners and coaches."

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JOSEPH QUINN.

Joseph Quinn joined the Boston team Aug. 28, 1888, his release having been bought from the Des Moines (Ia.) Club for about \$4,000. In 1884 Quinn played first base for the Lucas St. Louis Unions, but previous to this he played in Dubuque. He played in St. Louis in the League, and when Indianapolis bought the League franchise he went to that city. Duluth, Minn., bought his release, and he became the mainstay of the club in 1887. When the Duluth Club disbanded Quinn went to Des Moines under Manager Morton, playing second base. There he made a great hit, and developed so rapidly that he was considered the best second baseman in the Northwest. Quinn played second base for the Bostons a portion of the season of 1888, and when the Detroit "heavy hitters" were signed Hardie Richardson was put on second and Quinn went to short stop. When "Pop" Smith was bought from Pittsburg Quinn was assigned to cover second base. Joe went with the Players' League during the Brotherhood year, and he developed into one of, if not the most valuable, second basemen in the business. In 1891, however, he returned to the League, remaining until April, 1893, when he

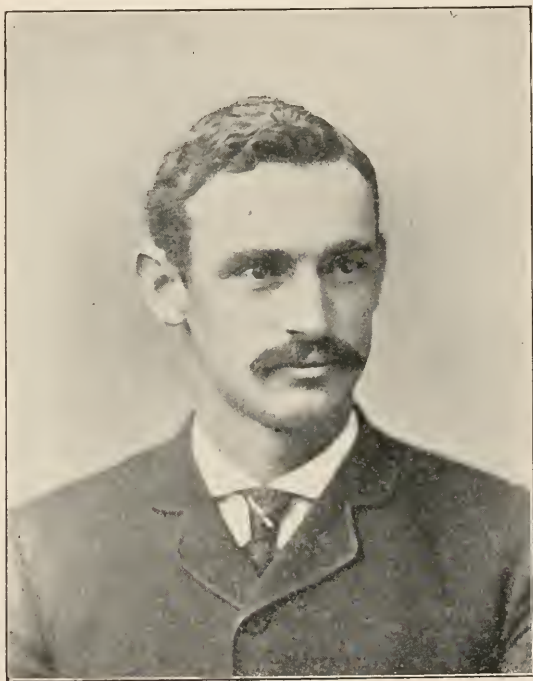


was exchanged for Cliff Carroll from St. Louis. He remained with the latter team until July 1, 1896, part of the time as manager. Immediately on his release by St. Louis he was signed as utility man, and he has served the champions faithfully and well. Quinn is a native of New South Wales, and was born Dec. 25, 1864.

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JOHN MORRILL.

Honest John Morrill's record with the Boston Club was a good one. His first and last games on the South End grounds



JOHN MORRILL.

were in picked nines against the regulars, both on Fast Days. The club was very weak in the spring of 1876. It was the year after the big four, viz., White, Spalding, Barnes and McVey, left and went out to Chicago. Harry Wright was manager, and engaged

one McGinley, who had been doing fairly well with the New Haven Club as catcher to take Jim White's place. He proved a rank failure from the very start, and the old players saw at once something must be done, for in those days an extra catcher was considered a luxury. John Morrill and several other youngsters were out at the grounds practising with the boys. John had made arrangements to go to Syracuse, but consented to wait over and catch for the Fast Day game. There was a large crowd present, who were thoroughly disgusted with the work of McGinley, while Morrill, who caught for the picked team, played a grand game, and threw to bases in great shape. Manager Wright went about securing Morrill at once, and in a few days had his name to a five years' contract. When George Wright went to Providence in '79 Morrill was appointed captain of the team and remained in that position, with the exception of a few weeks that John Burdock held the position, until Mike Kelly came here in '87. Manager Harry Wright went to Providence in '80 and Morrill was selected to fill the place, which he did with much ability up to the spring of 1889, when he was sold to Washington on Fast Day. He was released soon afterward, however, but re-signed with his old love, the Bostons, with whom he remained until the Brotherhood war, when he played a few games with the Boston Players' League club. Looking back at the record made by this modest player, the writer is confident that John has no occasion to feel ashamed of his showing. For years Morrill was looked on as one of the greatest all-round players in the profession. For several seasons he led the League first basemen, and was considered to be the finest player filling that position. One season he covered third base and distinguished himself by leading the League in the position. His work at short and second has always been brilliant, his throwing giving him a big advantage over other players. As a batsman, although not looked on as a slugger, when his record for thirteen years is looked up it is found that he is far ahead of some of the supposed hard hitters, viz., Denny, Ward, Jim Whitney and other good ones. Morrill's average at the bat is .267, and his fielding is far ahead of any man playing ball. He has played in more games

than any other professional since the League was formed in 1876, barring Anson. John Morrill has been a credit to the profession, both on and off the field, and is now filling an honorable position with Wright & Ditson of Boston. John's last appearance as a player was on June 21, 1897, on the South End grounds, when he caught for the "old-timers" against the visiting Australians.

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ARTHUR IRWIN.

Arthur A. Irwin was born in Toronto, Ont., Feb. 14, 1858. He is 5 feet 8 1-2 inches in height and weighs 145 pounds. Irwin removed to South Boston when he was six years old. Arthur began his baseball career in 1873 as captain of the Aetna Club of Boston. From 1875 to 1878 he played shortstop for the best

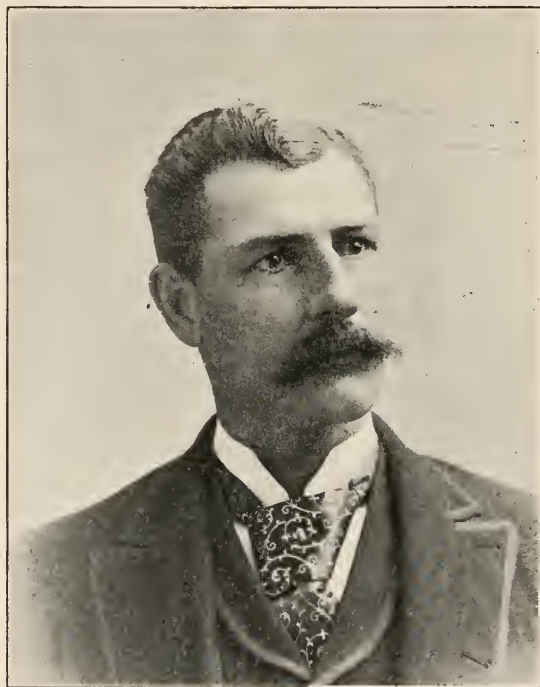
amateur clubs of Boston. In 1879 he signed with the Worcesters, and filled the position of shortstop till the club disbanded in 1882. He next went to Providence, and remained there until the famous club withdrew from the League, when he went to Philadelphia. He captained and played shortstop for the Quakers up to 1889, when the club gave him his release. In 1890 he managed the champion Boston Brotherhood team, and in 1891 with the same club won the American Association championship. The next year he was manager of the Washington National League Club for a short period. Upon the retirement of Harry Wright from the management of the Philadelphia Club, Irwin was signed as manager, which position he has filled for two years. In November, 1895, he signed to manage the New York Club of the National League, but resigned when he secured control of an Eastern League franchise for a club at Toronto, Ontario.

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#### CHARLES W. BENNETT.

Charles W. Bennett, catcher, hails from Newcastle, Pa., where he was born November 22, 1856. His career as a ball player was commenced with the Neshannock Club of his native place in 1874, and he continued with that once well-known semi-professional organization until it disbanded in September, 1876, when he joined the Aetnas of Detroit, Mich., for the remainder of the season. He led the batting averages of the Neshannocks in 1876, with over two base hits to a game. We singled him out in 1877 as one of the best catchers in the country, and at the commencement of that season he was engaged by the Athletics of Philadelphia, but after playing one game with that club he migrated to Milwaukee, Wis., and remained with the professional team of that city during 1877 and 1878. He was engaged by the Worcester League Club in 1879 as catcher, but a lame shoulder gave him trouble in throwing, and he consequently abandoned his home position, his batting, however, causing him to be retained as an outfielder. In the winter of 1879-80 he formed one of Manager Bancroft's team that visited Cuba and the South. He remained in New Orleans, La., playing with

local clubs until the opening of the championship season of 1880, when he rejoined the Worcesters. His Southern trip enabled him to recover his ability to throw, and he caught in many games for the Worcesters during 1880, alternating with Bushong in that position. He was engaged by the Detroit in November, 1880, and proved to be one of the best catchers in the league the



CHARLES W. BENNETT.

following season. He remained with Detroit until the release of the Big Four was purchased in 1889 by the Boston League Club. Bennett played a strong game that year, and with his partner, Clarkson, came near winning the flag. Bennett demanded \$5,000 a year with \$500 for signing this year, and \$5,000 advance. This the Brotherhood would not pay, and Bennett signed with the league people. Bennett said: "I do not want to

be a traitor to the boys, and would have stuck to them to the last had they offered me a contract with any kind of a guarantee that I should get my pay. They would not do it, and I had to look out for myself. We are all in the business for money, and I do not see how I could be different." Bennett was an excellent backstop, an accurate and swift thrower, and a heavy batsman. On January 10, 1894, at Wellsville, Kan., Charley was run over by a Santa Fe passenger train and had both legs cut off. He was on his way from Kansas City to Williamsburg and got off at Wellsville to speak to a friend. In getting on again he slipped and fell under the wheels. His left leg was cut off at the ankle and the other at the knee. Amputation followed, and his great vitality enabled him to pull through.

On August 27, '94, Bennett was tendered a benefit game on the South End grounds which was attended by over 6,000 persons. When Charley appeared and bowed his thanks there were many moistened eyes in the assemblage. There stood the once great athlete, noted for his activity, now bowing in tearful gratefulness—accepting his misfortune as an act of Providence, and thankful that his life had been spared. It was probably the most pathetic scene ever witnessed on a ball field, but the old hero at the moment felt and knew that his memory was strong in the hearts of the baseball public, and this attestation of reverence indicated beyond a doubt that those who knew him in health were ready to see that he wanted for nothing if occasion should require it. During the afternoon there was a game between the Boston team and a picked nine of college players. James J. Corbett, the champion pugilist, played first base for the Bostons, who finally won by a score of 17 to 12. There were also exhibitions of long and short-distance throwing, base-running and fielding by the members of the Boston Club. About \$6,000 was netted.

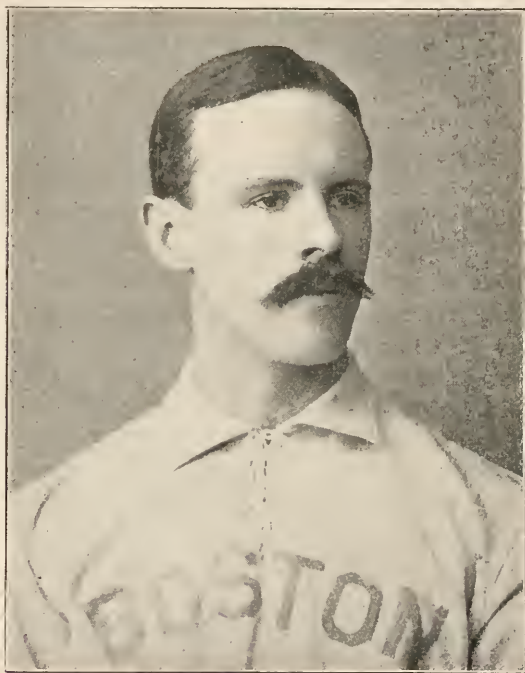
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### JOHN CLARKSON.

John Clarkson, famous as the most phenomenal pitcher of his time, was born in Cambridge, Mass., July 1, 1861. He began as a player with the Webster School of his native city, and in



1882, while pitching for the Boston team of Boston, Clarkson attracted the attention of the management of the Worcester Club, of the National League, and he was at once engaged as an infielder and change pitcher. That was his first professional engagement, but, unfortunately for him, it did not prove a brilliant or lasting one. He was bothered with a bad shoulder, and, after six weeks, was laid off for the remainder of the season. In 1883



JOHN CLARKSON.

Clarkson was engaged for the Saginaw Club of the Northwestern League. Arthur Whitney became acquainted with him in 1882, at Worcester, Mass., while visiting that city as a member of the Detroit team. Clarkson pitched for the Worcesters against the visitors, and Whitney, seeing he would make a fine pitcher, engaged him for the Saginaw Club when he took charge of that team on the following year. Clarkson, therefore, owes his suc-

cess, in a measure, to Whitney. Although Clarkson was engaged as a pitcher, he was not put in the box at the outset, because Nichols and McArthur of the same club were in fine form and were both pitching excellent ball. Clarkson was used as a general utility man, and played everywhere excepting behind the bat. He was not steady in the outfield, having a tendency to drop flies, and for a while was being weighed in the balance. The club was going to release him, but Whitney insisted on retaining him, and it was not long after that that the turning point in Clarkson's career as a pitcher came, by pitching his club into the championship. Clarkson remained with the Saginaws until August 14, 1884, when the club disbanded. Then he went to the Chicago Club, of the National League, and remained there until 1888, when Boston secured his release by purchase, \$10,000 being the consideration. During the next succeeding three years he, with Mike Kelly, formed the famous \$20,000 battery. His phenomenal work with Boston even surpassed that done by him in Chicago, and his strategic skill was an important factor in the championship standing of the club. In no season did Clarkson pitch with more telling effect than in 1889, and it can safely be said that it was not Clarkson's fault that the Boston Club did not win the National League championship, for he pitched in more championship games than any other man, and, had he been properly supported, the chances are that Boston might have won the pennant. Clarkson remained with Boston until June, 1892, when he was unconditionally released owing to an injury to his arm. He was immediately signed by Cleveland, with whom he played until the champion Baltimores exchanged him for Tony Mullane in the spring of 1894. Here he proved a disappointment, and he was released in August, after which he opened a cigar store in Bay City, Mich. In 1895 John organized and managed the Bay City Club of the Michigan State League, but he was forced to give up, owing to the disappointing and discouraging showing of the team.

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#### HARRY STOVEY.

Harry Stovey was born in Philadelphia, Penn., Dec. 26, 1856.

Stovey balances the scales at 180 pounds, and is 5 feet 11 1-2 inches in height. His first ball playing was done as a pitcher for the old Defiance Club of Philadelphia. This was in '76 and '77. In 1878 he played first base for Frank Baneroff's New Bedford team, and until 1880, when he joined the Worcesters, then in the National League. He remained with the Worcester Club until its disbandment in 1882, when the Athletics secured him. Knowing a good thing when found, they held him until he cast his lot with the Brotherhood. While with the Athletics he covered first base and centre field and was remarkably successful as captain of the team. He held the base running championship of the American Association during '86, '87 and '88. Besides being an excellent player he is a good long-distance thrower, and in 1888 he succeeded in coming in second for the diamond badge offered by the Cincinnati Enquirer. The match took place in the "City of Pork," and Stovey's throw measured 123 yards and 2 inches. Williamson, the heavyweight shortstop of the Chicagos, was the only man who succeeded in covering more ground. In 1889 Stovey was No. 14 in the Association batting list, his average being .302. On account of his great base-running abilities he was easily the first run-getter of the association, with a score of 153 runs to his credit. His average in the field was .906. With the Boston Players League team in 1890 he led the country in base stealing, and otherwise played magnificent ball, so the triumvirs very much wanted him for their team. He signed at a good salary in February, 1891. A fight was made for Stovey's services, the Board of Control deciding in favor of Boston. This, in connection with the Bierbauer case, led to the Association war in that year, a war that resulted in the formation of the present twelve-club League. He was released by Boston in 1892, but was signed by Baltimore, with whom he remained until August, 1893, when he joined the Brooklyn. In 1894 he was with Mike Kelly's Allerton Club for a short while, but later went to New Bedford, Mass., as captain and manager. He refused to accept a cut down in salary, resigned, and is now a policeman in the Whaling City.

## JAMES O'ROURKE.

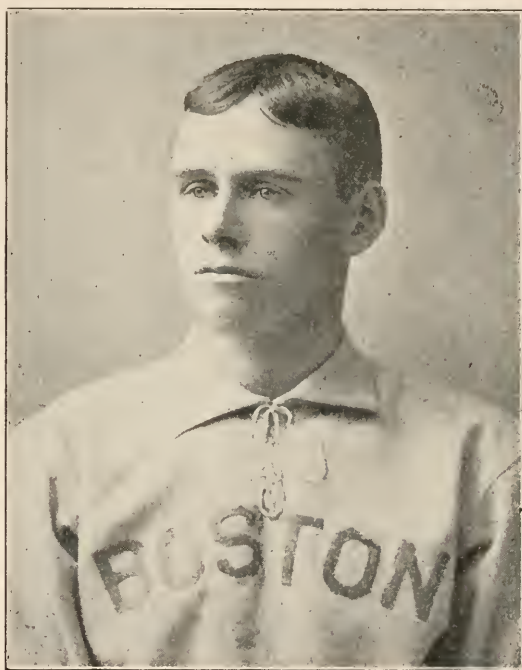
James O'Rourke, "the Orator," began his career in 1871, when he caught for the Osceola Club of his native town. The well-known Mansfield Club of Middletown, Conn., secured his services for the season of 1872, and while with this team he played the positions of catcher, third base and shortstop. It was in the season of 1873, however, that O'Rourke settled down to work as a professional player, when he entered the ranks of the champion Red Stocking team at Boston, playing in right field and as change catcher. He was afterward placed at first base in the same team, and filled the position admirably. During the six years that he remained with the Boston Club O'Rourke played every position in the out and infield, as well as doing some very valuable work behind the bat. He went to the Providence Club in 1879, but returned to the Red Stockings at the commencement of the following year, and played with them through the season. In 1881 he became manager of the Buffalo Club, and remained with that organization until 1885, when he joined the New York Giants as the centre fielder of the team. He remained with the New York League team until the season of 1890, when he joined the Players' League team of that city. On the passing out of existence of the Brotherhood O'Rourke rejoined the Giants and played a portion of 1891 under Manager Powers. The two did not get along together, and O'Rourke was finally given his release and returned to his home in Bridgeport. In 1893 he was appointed manager of the Washington team of the National League, but was released at the close of that year. During the succeeding season he acted as umpire for the National League, but resigned to accept the management of a Naugatuck Valley League club. The subject of our sketch was born at Bridgeport, Conn., in November, 1851.

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CHARLES SNYDER.

Charley Snyder, who helped the Bostons to capture the championship in 1878, was born in Washington, D. C., Oct. 5, 1855, and made his first bow to the profession at that place in 1874. He was engaged by the Philadelphia Club to catch Zet-

lein in '75. In '76 he went to Louisville, where he remained two years catching Devlin, who was afterward expelled for crookedness. The year 1878 found him with Boston, where he helped materially to win the championship. He remained with Boston until 1882, when he went to Cincinnati, with whom he remained until 1886. The following year he joined the Cleverlands, and



"KID" MADDEN.

in 1890 cast his fortunes with the Cleveland Club of the Players' League. At the settlement of the Brotherhood war he was appointed an umpire of the American Association, but resigned to accept the management of the Nationals of Washington, then of the American Association. Since that time he has umpired in the National, Eastern, Western and Atlantic Leagues.

## HARRY STALEY.

Harry E. Staley was born in Jacksonville, Ill., Nov. 3, 1866, and first played professionally in 1885, when he pitched for the Decatur (Ill.) Club. The season of 1886 found him filling the same position for the Springfield Club, and in 1887 he was again with the Decatur team. He commenced the season of 1888 pitching for the St. Louis Whites of the Western Association. He remained with that team until Von der Ahe was about to disband the club, when his services and Beckley's of the same team were sold to the Pittsburg Club of the National League. He remained with the Pittsburgs two seasons, and did excellent work in the pitcher's box, his most notable feat being the retiring of the Indianapolis team for a solitary safe hit July 28, 1888. In 1888 he ranked fourth in point of effectiveness of the twenty-six pitchers of the National League. He pitched great ball for the Pittsburg Players' League team of '90, winning sixteen of his last eighteen games. In 1891 he signed with Palmer O'Neill's team, but as the Pittsburgs had seven twirlers signed and he didn't care to have trouble with O'Neill, he asked for his release, and after getting it signed with the Bostons in May, 1891, and remained until the close of 1894. He signed with St. Louis early in 1895, but owing to a rheumatic affection of the arm he was released in August. He then joined the Wheeling (W. Va.) club of the Iron and Oil League, and in 1897 was with the Toronto Club of the Eastern League.

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DENNIS BROUTHERS.

Dennis Brouthers, the first baseman, or "Big Dan," as he is known all over the country, is one of the veterans of the baseball world. He was born at Sylvan Lake, N. Y., and is modest about his age. "Dan" is one of the largest men in the business, being 6 feet 2 inches in height and weighing fully 200 pounds when in condition. He first played with the Actives of Wappinger Falls in 1877, and the following season found him with the Stottsville (N. Y.) Club. He formed one of the Haymakers of Lansingburg, N. Y., in April and May, 1879, when his hard hitting and fine fielding induced the Troys to secure him for the



remainder of the season, this being his first professional engagement. He commenced the season of 1880 with the Baltimores, and on their disbandment in June of that year he joined the Rochesters, but a month later was again in his old position with the Troys. He was fairly successful as a pitcher, but more successful as a fielder and a batter, and in 1881 signed with Brooklyn to play right field. He finished the season as left fielder for



DENNNIS BROTHERS.

the Buffalo Club, and the following season was installed as guardian of bag No. 1, where he played ball up to the time of his transfer to the Detroits in 1885.

As first baseman of the Wolverines he was one of the great stalwarts of that team, a nonpareil at the bat and a good man in the field. On the disbandment of the Detroits his release was

bought for \$8,000 by Boston. When the Brotherhood revolted he, in company with the majority of the Boston players, went over to the Players' League, playing with the Boston Club of that organization. After the Association break<sup>2</sup>away he jumped the reserve for the Boston League Club and signed with the Boston Association Club, for whom he did excellent work. He was with Brooklyn in 1892 and 1893, when he was released to Baltimore, with whom he played until the spring of 1895, when he was transferred to Louisville. Later he announced his retirement, reconsidered and played for a short while in 1896 with Philadelphia. He was released in July of that year, when he joined the Springfield team of the Eastern Association, where he has done great work during the past season.

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#### THOMAS J. TUCKER.

Thomas J. Tucker was born in Holyoke, Mass., Oct. 28, 1863. He first made his appearance as a professional ball player in 1882, as a member of the Holyoke team. He remained with the Holyokes two seasons. He went to Springfield in 1884, and to the Newark in 1885 and 1886. He joined the Baltimore Club in 1887, and remained with them up to 1889, when he joined the Brotherhood. Later he signed a three years' contract with the triumvirate. He received \$1,500 bonus money, and gets \$4,000 per year. Tucker played first base until June 3, 1897, when he was sold to Washington.

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#### WILLIAM NASH.

William M. Nash was born in Richmond, Va., June 24, 1865. Nash had his first experience in baseball with the Virginias of Richmond in 1882, and remained with them till he was secured by the Bostons in August, 1885. As change catcher and fielder, "Billy" was given a chance in 1887 to play substitute third baseman, which he did to such satisfaction that when Sutton was released Nash was put on third for good. Nash is a wonderfully quick and accurate thrower, a sure catch, pretty near the top as a batsman, and, without doubt, the best third baseman in the business. Billy was with the Boston Players' League team in 1890,

and in the absence of Kelly in some of the games Billy acted as captain. The following season the League club got his name to a contract which stipulated that he should get \$5,000 a year for three years. In addition he was given a bonus of \$2,500 for signing. Nash remained with the club as captain and third base-



WILLIAM NASH.

man until Nov. 13, 1895, when he was traded for Billy Hamilton of the Philadelphias.

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THOMAS F. MCCARTHY.

Thomas F. McCarthy is a native of South Boston, where he was born in 1865. He stands 5 feet 6 inches, and weighs 145 pounds. His first appearance as a ball player was with the Boston Unions in 1884. He was picked up by Tim Murnane.

given a position on the team, and inside of a month was leading the batting order. In 1885 McCarthy remained in New England, playing in Biddeford, Me., and Haverhill, Mass. In 1886 the Boston Club engaged him, but released him to the Providence team of the Eastern League. When the club disbanded McCarthy joined the Brockton Club, where he finished the season in great style. In 1887 he was engaged by the Philadelphia Club, and was sold to the champion Oshkosh team of the Northwestern League. In 1888 he was engaged by the St. Louis Browns of the American Association, and has easily held his own in the fast company in which he found himself. In 1890 he signed to play with the Chicago Players' League Club, but on the settlement of the Brotherhood troubles he returned to St. Louis. Later he was secured by Boston, and his sensational work in the outfield opened the eyes of everybody. In 1895 McCarthy was sold to Brooklyn, where he played during that season retiring from the diamond in the fall.

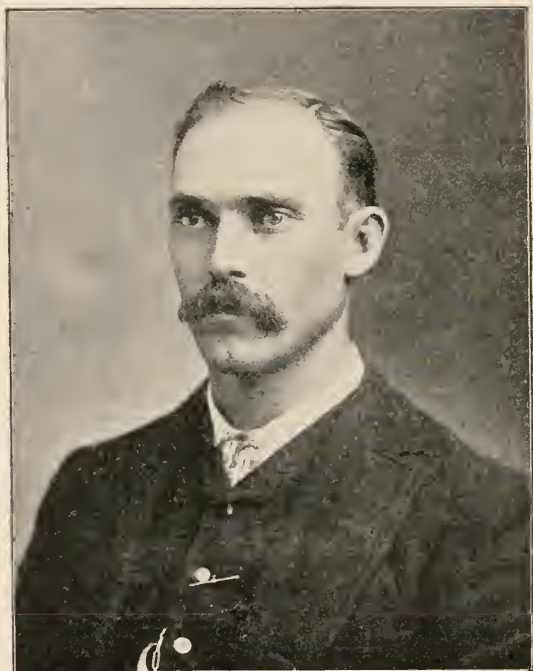
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#### JAMES A. HART.

James A. Hart, ex-manager of the Boston Baseball Club, was born in Girard, Pa., in 1855. He began his baseball career in 1871, at the Grand River (O.) Institute, where he was manager of the college team. His first professional engagement began in 1884, when he was vice-president and resident manager of the Louisville (Ky.) Club. In the winter of 1886-87 he took the team to California, and by careful management made a success of the venture. In the spring of '87 he bought the franchise of the Milwaukee Club, and sold it to advantage, after running it two seasons. In the winter of 1887-88 he took the Chicago, Philadelphia and St. Louis teams to California, and by careful management prevented the scheme from being an utter failure. In the fall of 1888 he accompanied the Spalding "Around the World" combination as far as San Francisco in the capacity of business manager. He proved himself a shrewd and conservative manager, and every club he has handled has made money. He remained in Boston until he went to Chicago as manager of the team in that city.

## HARDIE RICHARDSON.

Hardie Richardson was born at Saulsboro, N. J., April 21, 1855, but Gloucester, N. J., first had the benefit of his services as a ball tosser. That was in 1875, and Hardie was then 20 years of age. He was a strapping young fellow, and played ball so well that the next season saw him engaged by a Philadelphia



HARDIE RICHARDSON.

club. He stayed in the Quaker City for a couple of months only, and in July joined the Binghamton Crickets, where he played third base, behind the bat or in the field, as occasion required. Two years later found him at the Utica Club, for which team he played first, second and third base and in short field. Buffalo engaged him in 1879, and after six season's work for the Bisons' Club he was sold to Detroit, from whom he was purchased by Boston.

## RICHARD CONWAY.

Richard Conway's first baseball experience professionally was with the York (Pa.) Club. In '83, '84 and '85 he played with the Lawrence (Mass.) team. The latter part of the season of '85 he was signed by the Baltimore Association Club; in '86 he was with the Portland (Me.) Club until his release was purchased by the Boston League team, where he remained with the league club in '87 and '88, until the latter part of '88 he was signed by Worcester, and finished the season of '89 there also. In 1890 he was signed by the Buffalo International Club. Later he played with and captained the Lowell (Mass.) Club. Dick, as he is familiarly called, has done some phenomenal pitching in his day. In '85 he shut the strong Hartford (Conn.) Club out without a hit, and whitewashed them 14 to 0, not a solitary man reaching first base. He is a Lowell boy and born and bred in the "Spindle City," and is well liked and highly respected by people whom he has had dealings with.

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CLIFF CARROLL.

Cliff Carroll was born in Clay Grove, Iowa, October 18, 1861, and made his professional debut with the celebrated Peoria Reds in 1878. In '79 and '80 he played with the Athletics of San Francisco. He joined the Providence Club when, in the early eighties, that organization gave Boston such a hard battle, and his all-round work contributed materially to that club winning the pennant in 1884. In 1886 he was with Washington, in '87 with Pittsburg and in '88 with Buffalo. In 1889 he left the diamond to work his farm, which he owns, located near Bloomington, Ill. While there he settled down and gained his old-time strength in fielding and batting. Captain Anson found good players scarce in 1890, when the Brotherhood movement broke out, and succeeded in getting Carroll back into line. His good work for Chicago was a big surprise to the baseball fraternity, and when the American Association broke away from the National agreement Carroll was one of the players in demand, the St. Louis Club securing his name to a contract.

Carroll was fined by the St. Louis Club September 16 of last



year for allowing a ball to go into his pocket while playing the outfield. It was a pure accident, and Carroll would not play with Von der Ahe again, for which he was unjustly suspended.

The chance of coming to Boston pleased the reliable old player, and Manager Selee found no trouble in getting his consent to become a member of the champion Bostons in 1893, the consideration of the transfer being a money consideration and the exchange of Joe Quinn. In 1894 Carroll was a member of the Detroits early in the season, but in July he joined Grand Rapids.

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#### CHAS. G. BUFFINTON.

Pitcher Charles G. Buffinton, the great "Buff," was born in Fall River, Mass., June 14, 1861. He first played ball with amateur clubs of his native place in the capacity of catcher. It was before the mask was invented, and one day he received a foul ball in the eye, which put an end to his aspirations in the catching line.

He determined to take the attacking end of the battery, and as a pitcher he developed rapidly. He joined the Phillies in 1882, but wasn't given much chance to show himself and was released in six weeks.

In 1883 he was signed by the Boston League Club, with whom he remained until 1886. His work in '84 was the talk of the entire country, and Buff's famous drop ball was in the zenith of its effectiveness in that year. His pitching was phenomenal, and it won the league pennant for the Bostons.

In '85 he had the record of strike outs, 16 in one game, and he held his old friends, the Phillies, down to a single hit.

In his last year with the Bostons his arm troubled him, and, not giving him time to regain his effectiveness, the triumvirate released him. He then signed with the Phillies again and did better work than ever. He was with the Phillies in '87, '88 and '89.

While with that organization he recovered a great deal of his effectiveness. He remained with them until 1890, when he went over to the Players' League, pitching, and for part of the

season managing, the Philadelphia Players' League Club. When this club was absorbed into the American Association he was released, as the Wagner Brothers considered him a back number. The Boston Club signed him and never regretted it, as he got himself into good condition and after the first month of the season pitched superbly until the last month, when he let down somewhat. In 1892 Buffinton was a member of the Baltimores for a short while, being released because he refused to accept a cut in salary.

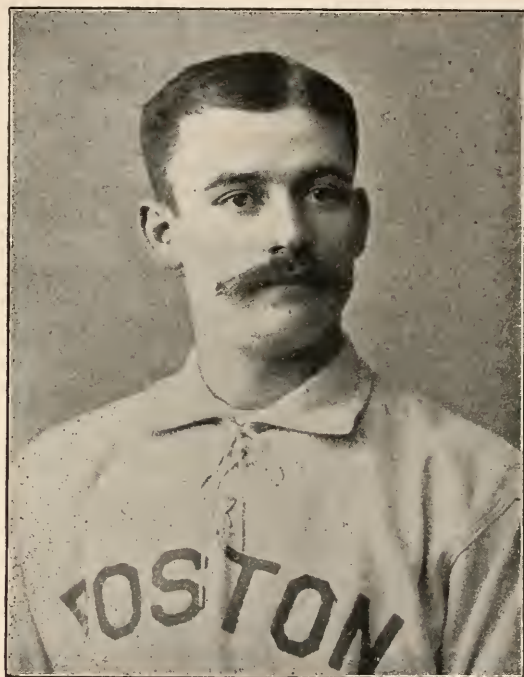
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JOHN F. BURDOCK.

John F. Burdock was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., about 36 years ago, and first attracted attention by his excellent playing with the amateur clubs of his native city from 1867 to 1870 inclusive. His first professional engagement was in 1871, with the Atlantics of Brooklyn, and he remained with that club in 1872-3, where, under Ferguson's management and instruction, he made his mark as a second baseman and shortstop. The Mutuels engaged him in 1874 as their third baseman, and he took a higher step in public esteem, his play in that difficult position being remarkable. Several clubs then became bidders for his service, but the Hartfords were successful, and he very acceptably filled his old position as second base for them during the seasons of 1875, '76 and '77. He was then engaged by the Bostons, and for six successive years guarded second base, his fielding record each season being about the best. In the latter part of 1888 he played with the Brooklyns, and took charge of the New Havens.

In 1889, the following year, he captained and played second base for the Wilmington (Del.) Club, but 1891 found him with the Salems. He then went to Brooklyn and played second base during the illness of "Hub" Collins. Jack was his own worst enemy, and after drifting around minor leagues and semi-professional clubs, he accepted a position as foreman of a squad of park laborers in Brooklyn, a place he still occupies, if memory serves us right.

Richard T. Johnston, familiarly called "Dickie" Johnston, was born in Kingston, N. Y., April 6, 1863. He is 5 feet 8 inches tall and weighs 155 pounds. Dick first found time to play ball while working at his trade of type-setting in Rondout. He came out professionally with the Richmonds in '84, and was bought by Boston for \$500 in the fall of '85, along with Nash and Tate. He remained with the Bostons up to 1890, when he joined the



RICHARD T. JOHNSON.

Players' League. Dick was a prime favorite there, and many people were disappointed and displeased when he was allowed to go to the Giants. His fielding and throwing were unexcelled and were always a feature of the games. He was generally regarded as one of the greatest outfielders of his time, but his geniality brought about his downfall. After playing with New York he drifted back into minor league company, played with Cincinnati in 1891, and was finally released by the Elmira (N. Y.) team. He returned to his native city, and at last accounts was the manager of a club in Kingston, N. Y.

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## Part X.

### BOSTON'S BASEBALL SCRIBES.

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#### TIMOTHY H. MURNANE.

The only retired professional ball player who now makes a living by his pen in Boston is Timothy H. Murnane, baseball editor of the Boston Globe. "Tim," as he is best known far and wide, was born in Waterbury, Conn., June 4, 1850. His first playing of any account was with the Norwalk Club as a catcher in 1869. The next year he caught for a club at Stratford, Conn., for which Jim O'Rourke was the shortstop. The first big game he ever saw was between the New Britains and Pequots for the championship of the State. There were 10,000 people present, and the scene made such an impression on Tim that he determined to become a ball tosser for good. He went to Savannah, Ga., and played as catcher from December, 1870, to August, 1871. During this time the Savannahs made a tour of the Eastern cities. While in the East Murnane engaged with the Mansfields of Middletown, Conn. Jim O'Rourke, Mike Dorgan, John Clapp, Jim Tipper, Ed. Booth and other well-known players were members of this team. In 1873 and 1874 Murnane played first base for the Athletics of Philadelphia, and was a member of that team when it visited England in 1874. In 1875 he left the Athletics for the Philadelphias. In 1876 he signed a contract with the Boston Club. He remained two years, and then signed to play first base for the Providence League team of 1878. In 1879 he played with the celebrated Hop Bitters team. Andy Leonard, Jack Manning, Dick Higham, Fred Lewis, Harry Shaefer, Ed. Rowan, Harold McClure and Billy Smiley were members of those roving advertisers. In 1880 Tim played a few games with the Albanys, and then, as he says, "threw up the sponge as an active player." But Tim's playing days were not really over. After three years' experience in the billiard room and saloon business, he took hold with Mr. Lucas and organized the Boston Unions, and played with the team in 1884 as captain and man-

ager. When the Union Association collapsed Murnane played with the Jersey Citys a couple of months, and then retired for good. Mr. Murnane started the Boston Blues in 1886, and then sold the franchise to Walter Burnham. For some time previous to this Murnane had been running a sporting sheet called *The Boston Referee*, devoted to baseball, polo and a "stray" advertisement" now and then. He also wrote a few specials for the *Clipper* and other papers. When Mr. Harris retired from the *Boston Globe*, Murnane was engaged, together with John J. Drohan, to do the baseball work. Mr. Drohan soon left, and Tim was given full charge. Murnane writes the stories of the games and travels with the Boston Club. Mr. Murnane has for years been the Eastern agent for the Chicago Club. During his time, Tim, who is one of the best judges of players living, has brought out many of the great players of the day. Among them may be mentioned Ned Crane, Mike Slattery, Tom McCarthy, John Irwin, Morgan Murphy, "Cyclone" Jack Ryan, Martin Sullivan, Pat Hartwell, Johnnie Shaw and Joe Sullivan. Captain Hugh McDuffy and Hugh "Duke" Farrell were introduced into professional baseball by Murnane. Mr. Murnane has made a remarkable record during his service as a writer on baseball. His style is original and bright. He calls things by their proper names, and distributes blame and censure with great fairness. It was said of him as a player: "He played the game for all it was worth." The same earnestness applied in that apt illustration, Mr. Murnane puts into his newspaper work.

Many good stories are told of Tim's ability as a player, but the following, as told by "Orator" Jim O'Rourke, is so exceptional and probably unparalleled in the history of the game that we repeat it:

"The most remarkable play I ever saw in a professional game of ball," writes O'Rourke, "was made by Tim Murnane, the first baseman of the Athletic Baseball Club of Philadelphia, in a game with the Boston Reds. Murnane's reputation as a jumper was known to many of his friends; few, in fact, could excel him in this particular branch of athletic art. In addition to this, he was one of the cleverest and most successful base runners it ever was



my pleasure to know—very speedy, quick and daring. Leonard, who was temporarily playing second base, in the absence of Barnes, indisposed, was working in connection with White, catcher, to catch Murnane, who was on first base, in his attempt to steal second base. The throw was a beautiful one. Murnane saw the ball settle in the hands of the second baseman a few feet ahead of him, but instead of easing up on his speed, as players do, the keen perception for which he has ever been noted showed itself. As Leonard caught the ball and swung around to touch him, Murnane made one of the most extraordinary high jumps ever seen on a ball field, clearing the top of Leonard's head by some feet, and landing safely on second base. The act received well-merited recognition, and was the topic of conversation for many weeks throughout Boston. It was an event in professional life ever to be remembered."

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WALTER S. BARNES, JR.

Walter S. Barnes, Jr., sporting editor of the Boston Journal, is the official scorer of the Boston Baseball Club, and his descriptions of the game at home and abroad are written in an entertaining, yet conservative and original manner. He is not given to meteoric flights of speech, uses what Charles Dana describes as "good newspaper English," and believes in accuracy above all. Mr. Barnes was born in Boston, but removed to Somerville, Mass., where he attended school, graduating from the High School in that city in 1879. A natural athlete, he played with the High School baseball and football teams, and won distinction by his earnestness and ability. He entered Harvard in 1880, and played right field with the Freshman team. He also played a few games with the 'Varsity nine. He was a candidate for the crew, but was obliged to relinquish training on account of illness. While playing ball at Harvard, Barnes was noted for his hard and accurate throwing and his fine work at the bat. He was a member of the exclusive Psi Eta Society while at the college.

Mr. Barnes became sporting editor of the Boston Post in 1889, and soon made that paper a recognized sporting authority. He resigned in 1892 to take charge of the Journal's department of

sports—a department recognized everywhere as authoritative, and highly prized for the fair and able manner in which all branches of sport are treated. One of his assistants truthfully says of him: "Walter Barnes is one of God's noblemen—a true, manly man in all that the term implies," a sentiment repeated by all who are fortunate enough to know him. He is an ardent rooter for the home club, and has never swerved in his allegiance, and in his writings he has done much to encourage the players when through accident or other causes they fell off in their work.

To know Walter Barnes is to love him, and the world would be better if there were more like him in it.

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#### BERTRAND A. SMALLEY.

"Smalley," the baseball paragrapher of the Boston Evening Record, is probably the youngest man writing baseball in Boston. He is known to his friends as Bertrand A. Smalley, is an officer of the Boston Press Club, and is well under 30 years of age. He was born and bred in New Hampshire, where he played baseball on his school team, which he captained.

He entered Dartmouth College in 1890, where he was a member of his class nine, eleven, and track team. He was a substitute on the 'Varsity eleven and a member of the 'Varsity track team, but was never connected with 'Varsity baseball, except as a correspondent for the press.

Upon being graduated from Dartmouth, in 1894, he came to Boston and became a member of the Record's reportorial staff, January 1, 1895. Up to this year the Record, handicapped by being an afternoon paper, had handled baseball only in a desultory way. The task of reporting the games had been an office football, and when the new reporter, in answer to a query, admitted that he could score a game, he was naturally assigned to report the opening game of 1895.

From the first "Smalley" adopted an entirely new method, handling his daily story in semi-editorial fashion, breaking it up into breezy paragraphs, and bringing to his work a personality of no inconsiderable strength. The popularity of his column

grew, and the fact was promptly recognized by his chiefs. In 1896 the column appeared over his signature, the first regularly signed column The Record had ever printed. Since that time The Record has taken its place among the recognized baseball papers of the city.

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JACOB C. MORSE.

The most rapid baseball writer in America is Jacob C. Morse, of the Boston Herald. His aptitude for figures is marvelous, and his capabilities for hustling seem unlimited. In addition to these traits he is a writer of marked ability and a scorer of great accuracy. Mr. Morse was born at Concord, N. H., in June, 1860. His family moved to Boston in 1866, and he has been a resident of that city ever since. He was a member of the Harvard College class of 1881; entered the Boston University School of Law in the fall of 1881; graduated in 1884, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar the same year. Always having been very fond of the National game, he reported the baseball games at Harvard for the Boston Herald for several years, and at the same time was Boston sporting correspondent of the New York Clipper, a position he held for eight years. After practicing law for a short period, he decided to devote himself to journalism, and has been a regular member of the Herald staff ever since. He was interested in the success of the Boston Press Club from the start, and was its first vice-president. Back in 1883 he was the first baseball editor of the Boston Globe. As a statistician few men can touch Mr. Morse. He has edited several guides on baseball, and also a short history of the game, from which we have gathered some valuable data. He travels over the circuit with the Boston team, and his stories of the game were very popular in New England because of their completeness.

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WILLIAM D. SULLIVAN.


One of the leading baseball authorities of New England is William D. Sullivan, assistant city editor of the Boston Globe and formerly Boston correspondent of Sporting Life. Mr. Sullivan was born in Somerville, near Boston, and always resided there.

He took high honors at the Somerville High School, and stood well at Harvard College, graduating there in the class of 1883. During his last year in college he was Harvard reporter of the *Globe*, and went to work on the regular staff of that paper in July, 1883. In 1884, made famous in baseball history by the organization of the Union Association, Mr. Sullivan reported baseball for the *Globe*. He displayed such aptitude that in the fall of that year he was made sporting editor of the paper. During his conduct of that department the *Globe* established itself as the sporting daily of Boston. April 1, 1888, Mr. Sullivan was selected for his present position, in which he has shown marked ability. His letters in *Sporting Life* were signed "Mugwump." For several years Mr. Sullivan reported the Harvard-Yale boat races at New London for the *Globe*. He is an authority on rowing, football and all branches of college athletics. His immense popularity is the best evidence of his fairness and personal worth, and his position as a baseball writer without an enemy is unique because it is unparalleled.

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#### EDWARD F. STEVENS.

Edward F. Stevens, the retired baseball editor of the *Boston Herald*, was, up to the time of his retirement, one of the oldest writers on the National game. He made the baseball department of the *Herald* one of the best in the country. He was for many years the official scorer of the Boston Club. He was the Boston correspondent for the Philadelphia Press, and in the early days of baseball, before the Associated Press covered the games, he was Boston correspondent for at least 20 papers. Mr. Stevens was a vigorous writer, giving facts and making no pretensions to brilliancy. He has been so long identified with baseball that he is known everywhere. In 1887-8 he was secretary for the New England League. He is a pronounced Prohibitionist, has many times been a candidate for office on the temperance ticket, and is a prominent officer of the National Temperance organization.



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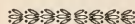


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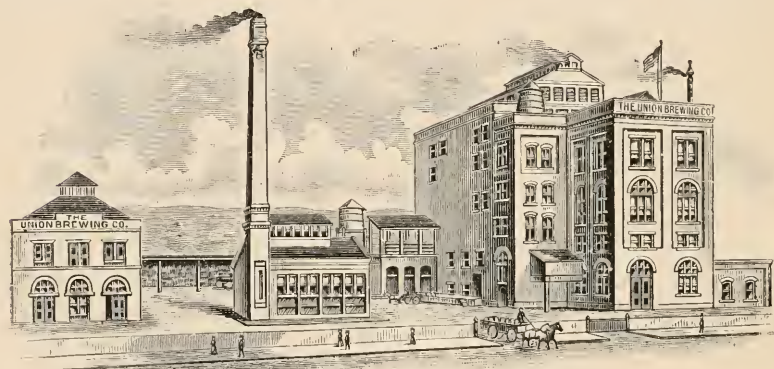
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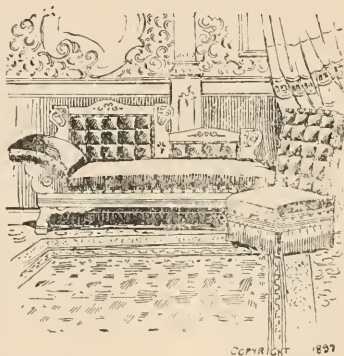
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